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TODAY'S WEATHER: Paris: Cold and dry. Temp. 37-42 (2-11). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 41-51 (12-11). LONDON: Cold, partly cloudy. Temp. 39-50 (4-12). Tomorrow: Same. Yesterday's temp. 41-51 (12-11). CHANNING: Rough. HOME: Overcast. Temp. 64-70 (18-21). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 45-54 (7-11). Yesterday's temp. 43-54 (1-11).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2



HIJACKER—Mrs. Attila Lazzeri, 55-year-old Roman housewife, at Munich police headquarters yesterday.

Protests Sister's Hospitalization

Italian Woman, 55, Hijacks Rome-Milan Jet to Munich

MILAN, March 12 (AP)—A woman with a loaded pistol hijacked a domestic Italian jetliner to Munich last night, the eve of her 55th birthday. She then surrendered to West German authorities.

The plane, with 31 passengers and a crew of five, completed its run to Milan early today.

The woman, identified as Attila Lazzeri of Rome, was quoted as having said that she hijacked the Caravelle to protest the confinement of her sister to a mental institution in Rome.

For about four hours, she terrorized Alitalia flight 063 from Rome to Milan as she wielded the pistol.

Copilot Augusto Bertoni, 25, said: "She ordered all passengers to turn to her. She remained standing in the aisle, pointing the pistol. She also said she had a bomb in her purse." West German police later said she had carried no weapon other than the pistol.

In Munich, she allowed the passengers and the crew to leave the craft. The pilot, Giacomo Mancuso, returned to the plane, in a bulletproof vest and with a pistol, and persuaded her to give up.

Found Mentally Fit

MUNICH, March 12 (AP)—The hijacker has been found by a neurologist to be mentally sound, the police reported today.

A spokesman said that earlier police reports that the woman had been placed in a mental institution were incorrect. Based on the findings of the neurologist, the police said they would keep her in custody.

Mrs. Lazzeri was charged in Italy today with abduction and illegal possession of arms. The police prepared to seek her extradition.

Makarios Agrees to Let UN Control His Weapons Cache

By Peter Grose

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 12 (NYT)—Cyprus and the United Nations have agreed to let the international peace-keeping force inspect and control a large cache of Czechoslovak-made weapons that President Makarios had smuggled into Cyprus last January, reliable diplomatic sources reported yesterday.

The appearance on the island of these weapons, valued at more than \$25 million, was cited by the military-backed government of Greece when it began its pressure campaign against the president a month ago.

In relinquishing his exclusive control of the weapons, Archbishop Makarios has answered the most specific of the Greek junta's demands. But he has yet to give his reply to the broader issues on which Greece is challenging his leadership—specifically, its demand for a reshuffling of his government to include more pro-Athens ministers.

Cypriot officials confirmed that the arms issue was "at the point of settlement," but declined to give details.

According to diplomatic sources, carefully negotiated letters were exchanged Friday between President Makarios and Bishno Osofo-Tafall, the United Nations special representative on Cyprus, to seal the accord. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is expected to endorse the plan and officially inform the representatives of Greece and Turkey at UN headquarters in New York.

The agreement calls for UN personnel to be given access to the arms stock, comprising more than 3,000 cases of submachine guns, mortars, and machine guns and the removal to UN custody of the firing pins or other vital parts.

In a memorandum Feb. 11 to Archbishop Makarios, the Greek government demanded the surrender of these weapons, which they said constituted a threat to the security of the island, for which Greece, Turkey and Britain hold special responsibilities under international treaties.

Show of Support

NICOSIA, March 12 (AP)—President Makarios was mobbed by hundreds of screaming female supporters today outside his palace here.

The women urged him to reject a demand by the bishops of the Cyprus church synod to resign as head of state.

"Down with bishops, long live Makarios," the women chanted.

After 10 Years, Donald Slayton Is Ruled Fit Again for Space

CAPE KENNEDY, March 12 (Reuters)—Donald Slayton, the only one of the seven original U.S. astronauts never to go into space, has won a 10-year-old struggle to get back on the list for a mission.



Donald Slayton

A doctor's decision has been reached to restore the gray, 48-year-old Air Force major to flight status.

He was grounded in 1962, because of a heart irregularity, just before he was scheduled to take part in the second U.S. orbital flight.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Maj. Slayton had not had the irregularity for two years. The doctor's decision to restore him to full flight status and solo flying in jets will require the approval of the Federal Aviation Administration and NASA.

New Probe On Ulster Internees

War on Minds Laid to Forces

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, March 12 (NYT)—Security forces in Northern Ireland were accused today of using psychological torture, brainwashing and interrogation methods threatening the mental stability of Catholic internees.

The allegations were made by Amnesty International, a respected British-based organization. "These techniques... constitute a grave assault on the human mind," said the report, which was compiled by a Norwegian lawyer, a Dutch doctor and a Swedish journalist.

● Woman killed in Belfast despite IRA truce. Page 2.

"The methods used were deliberately designed to disorientate and break down the resistance of the prisoners, in order to induce them to supply information," said the document. "It is very likely that the combination of sensory deprivation and deprivation of sleep and food caused a pathological state of passive obedience, or of extreme anxiety."

The British government, reacting to recent charges of brutality, announced March 2 that security forces would no longer use harsh interrogation techniques against detainees in Northern Ireland. This included the use of black hoods, subjecting prisoners to a continuous noise, deprivation of sleep and a diet of bread and water every six hours.

Official Inquiries

The move was a follow-up to British official inquiries that found evidence of physical ill treatment of the internees in Northern Ireland. The report by Amnesty, however, charges that psychological, and not physical, mistreatment is most evident in the internment camps.

"The fact that some of the prisoners refused food and water, urinated in inappropriate situations, refused to urinate when appropriate facilities were available and kept the hood on when it had been removed," the report said, "has serious mental effects," said the Amnesty report.

"The procedures were designed to disorientate and break down the mind of the suspect by sensory deprivation, and the infliction of physical injury was ancillary to this purpose," the report adds.

Three Authors

The report was written by Thomas Hammarberg, a journalist, who is chairman of the Swedish section of Amnesty International; Dr. Herman van Geene, a physician, who is chairman of the Dutch section, and Gunnar Lind, a Norwegian lawyer and assistant public prosecutor.

Amnesty, an 11-year-old organization that was set up to help political prisoners, urged last year an international inquiry into the treatment of Northern Ireland's internees after publishing allegations of physical brutality.

Internment without trial began in Northern Ireland on Aug. 9 in a government move to crush the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The policy has outraged the Catholic minority, which charges that Protestant gunmen have been ignored and that innocent Catholics are being held in the two internment camps at Long Kesh, south of Belfast, and Magilligan, near Londonderry, as well as on the ship *Malden* in Belfast harbor. About 820 men are being held.



Rescue operation by helicopter, lifting passenger to safety from blocked cabin of suspension railway yesterday near the Schilthorn summit in the Swiss Alps.

Three Swiss Copters Rescue 70 Stuck 14 Hours in Cable Car

MUERREN, Switzerland, March 12 (Reuters)—Three helicopters today plucked 70 persons from a stranded cable car after they had spent a subfreezing night dangling 750 feet above mountain slopes.

The car was caught on crossed wires for more than 14 hours near this Bernese Oberland ski resort. Aboard were 66 Swiss tourists and four local persons including two cable-car company employees.

Operating in difficult misty conditions, the three Swiss Air Rescue Service helicopters first landed two engineers on the car's roof, but they failed to disentangle the cables.

The aircraft then winched the passengers—one at a time from

the car door—to safety and carried two persons per trip to the Big cable car station. From there they took another cable car to Muernen.

The incident occurred between Big station, 6,650 feet above sea level, and the terminal at the 9,650-foot summit of the Schilthorn Peak.

About 30 persons, including U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland Shelby C. Davis, were stranded on the peak and spent the night at the Schilthorn Lodge. They were flown down by helicopter early this morning.

The rescued passengers said morale had been good in the cable car, that there had been no panic. Tea and blankets had been lowered to them along

the cable from Schilthorn's summit station and they had not suffered greatly from the cold. The worst aspect had been that few of them could sit down in the crowded cable car, they said.

During the week's polling there have been 32 deaths in election incidents, 18 of them in West Bengal. Results of yesterday's polling there are expected by Tuesday night.

In West Bengal, the powerful Marxist Communist party has demanded a new poll in 18 constituencies, alleging "massive interference with election rights on polling day by the Congress party, the administration and the police."

A party statement said the election had been turned into a "huge farce."

Big Gain Scored By Mrs. Gandhi In States' Voting

NEW DELHI, March 12 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party heightened its grip on state legislatures throughout India as results of weekend polling in state elections today showed that it had scored sweeping victories.

Voting was held in 16 states and two union territories and ended yesterday. Once all the results are in, the Congress party appears set to be in control of most of the country's 21 states.

With the results of 1,555 out of 2,700 state assembly seats determined by midnight, Congress party candidates had been elected to 1,179 seats.

The party was returned to power in the western states of Maharashtra—winning 223 of the 270 assembly seats—and Gujarat, where it won 138 of the 167 constituencies.

The party gained absolute majorities in Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

It also gained an absolute majority in the Union Territory of Delhi—which has less power than a state—overthrowing the ruling right-wing Hindu nationalist Jan Sangh party.

The Congress party was also on its way to crushing victories in Madhya Pradesh, Kashmir,

● Last Indian troops leaving Bangladesh, hailed by Mujib. Page 2.

Assam, Karyana, Punjab and Rajasthan.

The party based its election campaign on Mrs. Gandhi's personal popularity, enhanced by India's victory over Pakistan in last December's war.

She has promised an all-out drive on poverty and her new power in the states will give her at least theoretical authority to push through more socialistic reforms.

33 Die in Incidents

Police today reported another election death. One person was killed and three seriously injured in the north-side-of-Calcutta, capital of the key state of West Bengal, when police opened fire after being attacked by political extremists armed with bombs, guns and swords.

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Violence Possible

The party's reaction suggests a real fear of defeat by the Congress party. If this happens, West Bengal could be in for yet another bout of violence. The Communist leadership has long been under pressure to abjure parliamentary methods and adopt more radical means of achieving revolution.

The defeat of the Jan Sangh party in the Union Territory of Delhi could also mean a period of more torrid politics in the area surrounding the Indian capital.

The Sangh, which Mrs. Gandhi has labeled fascist, took pride in its control of Delhi. In office, its professed rightist beliefs seemed to be moderated, but defeat may lead it to more militant methods.

The only places where the Congress party was not making headway were in the Union Territory of Goa, and in the eastern hill state of Meghalaya.

Bhutto to Visit Russia Soon

RAWALPINDI, March 12 (AP)—

Pakistani President Z.A. Bhutto will pay a three-day visit to the Soviet Union starting next Thursday, at the invitation of Soviet leaders, it was announced today.

Diplomatic observers expect Mr. Bhutto to sound out Soviet leaders on Russia's future role on the Indian subcontinent. The Soviet Union gave firm diplomatic backing to India during the Indo-Pakistani conflict and was host only a week ago to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, prime minister of Bangladesh.

Pakistan Fires 1,200 Officials As Corrupt

KARACHI, March 12 (AP)—The Pakistan government announced tonight the forced retirement on corruption charges of more than 1,200 officials, including two ambassadors and two consuls-general.

Political Affairs Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi read the list over Radio Pakistan. He said the action was taken to strengthen civil service and to improve relations between civil servants and the public.

The ambassadors were in Romania and the Netherlands; the consuls-general in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, and Istanbul, Turkey. Three lesser members of the Foreign Service also were removed, along with public administrators and police officials to the rank of superintendent.

70 in Finance Ministry

In addition, 70 civil servants in the Finance Ministry and 50 in the Income Tax Department were fired.

Mr. Jatoi said corruption in the government had reached incredible proportions and the forced retirements were designed to stop it.

He said four governors had been authorized to move against corrupt officials in their provinces and would announce their actions in a week.

President Z.A. Bhutto was authorized to order the retirement of the government workers in his capacity as chief martial-law administrator and under an edict, Martial Law Regulation 114, passed last week.

The retirements were effective immediately, Mr. Jatoi said, and no show-cause notice is required.

The minister said that despite half-purges in the past, there still was a considerable amount of deadwood and corruption in the civil services.

He said the removals had been made on the demand of the people.

French Lawyer Reports

Iran Bars Foreign Observers As Political Trials Continue

PARIS, March 12 (WP)—The Iranian government has banned all foreign journalists and jurists from attending a continuing series of political trials despite serious indications of torture and procedural irregularities, according to a French lawyer recently returned from Tehran.

The decision was reported by Christian Bourget, who visited Iran for the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. His report appeared to diminish the chances for clemency for 18 defendants who await execution.

Ten men have been executed since the trials began in late January. In all, 143 defendants are expected to be tried before the military tribunal adjourns in April.

Pleas for clemency expressed in the French press—from the pro-government *Le Figaro* to the Communist party's *l'Humanite*—appear to have been counterproductive, judging by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's angry remarks last week.

"We can accept neither any outsider's interference in our domestic affairs nor gratuitous criticism which is not only far from the truth, but indeed contrary to the truth," he told visiting West German correspondents.

Opposition Groups

The defendants belong to four opposition groups and are charged with politically motivated crimes including murder, bank robbery, attempted kidnapping, attacks on police stations, illegal possession of arms, skyjacking and possession of duplicating machines.

Mr. Bourget's mission was preceded by that of two other French lawyers, Henri Libertelli

and Nuri Al-Balqa. They represented Amnesty International, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Commission of Jurists, the International Federation of the Rights of Man and the International Secretariat of Catholic Jurists.

Their combined reports note that despite constitutional guarantees that political crimes must be tried before a civilian court with a jury in Iran, all such

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



The Shah of Iran

Presidential Panel Urges U.S. Population Curb

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, March 12 (WP)—A presidential commission strongly suggested yesterday that the United States must slow down or even stop its population growth or face an increasingly "constricted and regulated" future.

The suggestion is contained in the first part of the final report of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, a panel established by Congress and appointed by the President two years ago.

The report, in a sense, marks the official debut of population control as a national political issue.

The 24-member commission, headed by John D. Rockefeller 3d, said that its purpose was "to modernize demographic behavior in this country," and to "make population, and all that it means, explicit on the national agenda."

It asked whether a population slowdown would produce an economic slowdown, something many businessmen believe, and whether

Study Calls for 'Slowing Growth, Eventually Stopping It Altogether'

it would endanger national security.

The commission looked into the "energy crisis" widely forecast for the future, the likelihood of a water shortage, what the food supply will be, whether food prices will go up, and how a growing population affects air pollution.

It dealt with the probable effects of population stabilization on poverty and blacks and the elderly, on the family and the "quality of life."

Its conclusions: "We have found no convincing argument for continued national growth."

"On the contrary, the pluses seem to be on the side of slowing growth and eventually stopping it altogether."

The seven chapters in yesterday's installment of the commission's report were its findings. Its recommendations will be published separately over the next two weeks.

Some are certain to be controversial—birth control, for example, whatever is urged. The U.S. Catholic Conference assailed the report as soon as it was printed, calling it "part of a carefully orchestrated program to convince us that 'fewer is better.'"

The recommendations are not, however, likely to be harsh.

The commission suggests several times in its report that there is no practical way to stop population growth dead in its tracks, and, in fact, that it would be harmful.

The Predictions

The commission predicted, among other things, that: ● Average U.S. family income,

now about \$12,000 a year, will probably be more than \$21,000 by the year 2000 "in terms of today's dollars." That will be true even if the work week is 30 hours by then, and even if the population grows at the rate of three children a family.

● The rise in family income will reduce poverty, but not eliminate it. Some groups will not share in the general increase, and "this is not good enough."

● The growth in the labor force going on now as the baby-boom children come of age, has "put an extra burden on full-employment policy."

● Slower growth will result in a gradually older labor force, and an older population generally. The median age already has risen from 23 to 28 years since 1900, and would be 37 years in a wholly stabilized population.

● The "energy crisis" is likely to be solved well before it arrives. The country will probably find new fuels—the atom is a likely one—and "environmentally

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Guerrillas Shoot at Troops

Woman Is Killed in Ulster 'Truce'

BELFAST, March 12 (UPI).—Gunmen tonight shattered the three-day truce called by the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army when they opened up on a British Army patrol and killed a woman passerby, the Royal Ulster Constabulary said.

Constabulary spokesmen said gunmen fired a hail of bullets at the soldiers as they drove through the predominantly Catholic Lower Falls Road area just after 10 p.m. The woman not immediately identified but said by police to be "quite young" was hit as she sought shelter in a store. Earlier in the day the truce had been mired only by relatively minor incidents.

Londonderry Shooting

Gunmen fired on four British army posts in Londonderry, but no one was injured in the attacks, spread over a two-hour period in late afternoon. Army spokesmen said fire was returned on one occasion. The army reported 11 attacks on units since the truce started Friday night.

In Dublin, Rory O'Brady, president of the Sinn Féin, the political wing, said he regretted there had been no response to the truce from the British government and predicted hostilities will resume at midnight tomorrow, when it expires.

Troops Shoot

British troops in Belfast fired several rounds in the Catholic Andersonstown area to disperse a group of 40 to 50 youths who had been pelting an army patrol with rocks and bottles, the spokesman said.

Nevertheless, it was one of the quietest Sundays in Belfast in many months, the spokesman said. The sun shone brightly as strollers, who normally avoid

downtown streets, filled sidewalks. Some stopped to buy flowers from outdoor vendors to celebrate British Mother's Day today.

"Time is running out," Mr. O'Brady told a radio interviewer. "The ball is in their court. There has been no sign, no indication from the people who are supposed to be interested in peace, that

they are anxious to take peace terms or to discuss them at all." He said it is time for Prime Minister Edward Heath to show "just exactly what he has under his hat, if he has anything."

Militant Wing

The Provisionals, who are more militant than the Official IRA in their methods aimed at uniting predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland with the mainly Catholic republic, announced their cease-fire Friday night. They hinted that if it were met by a positive response from London it could lead to an end to bloodshed in the province.

The group said conditions for a lasting peace include withdrawal of British troops from the streets and later the entire province, abolition of the Northern Ireland government and amnesty for political prisoners.

In his radio interview, Mr. O'Brady said that if only the armed forces may still participate in celebrations in other cities. This year's parade in New York has been given the theme: "England, get out of Ireland." Marchers, including Mayor John V. Lindsay, a Democratic presidential candidate, have been requested to wear black armbands in memory of 13 civilians killed Jan. 30 in Londonderry.

Pentagon Shuns St. Patrick Day Parade in N.Y.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—The Defense Department has withdrawn two military bands from the New York St. Patrick's Day Parade Friday because of the "political" theme attached to that particular parade, but the armed forces may still participate in celebrations in other cities.

This year's parade in New York has been given the theme: "England, get out of Ireland." Marchers, including Mayor John V. Lindsay, a Democratic presidential candidate, have been requested to wear black armbands in memory of 13 civilians killed Jan. 30 in Londonderry.

Pa. Rail Crash Kills 4

HERNDON, Pa., March 12 (UPI).—Four railroad men were killed today when two Penn Central trains collided head on and burst into flames. The impact hurled more than 80 freight and coal cars into the back yards of houses along the tracks in this central Pennsylvania town of 600.

Jenkins Denies He Is Seeking Wilson's Job as Party Leader

LONDON, March 12 (AP).—Roy Jenkins, deputy leader of the opposition Labor party, today rejected reports that he has launched a bid to seize party control from former Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Most London newspapers put that interpretation on a speech in which Mr. Jenkins yesterday said: "When the next election comes, we (Laborites) shall not be judged by the vehemence of our perorations, still less by the dexterity with which we follow the transient twists and turns of public opinion."

The remark was regarded as

criticism of Mr. Wilson's switch of policy on the European Economic Community since he lost power to the Conservatives in the 1970 election. Laborite policy now is against Britain's entry into the Common Market on the terms negotiated by the Tory government, but Mr. Jenkins has stuck to his pro-European view.

In a radio interview today he accused the newspapers of trying "to create a leadership crisis which does not exist." Mr. Jenkins said his speech represents no decision "to go against Mr. Wilson for the leadership."

Ga. Gives Rights Over 18

ATLANTA, March 12 (AP).—Georgia's Gov. Jimmy Carter has signed into law a bill granting 18-year-olds full adult rights and responsibilities, including the right to purchase liquor. The measure, effective July 1, also allows them to sign binding contracts without parental consent.



VIOLENT CONFRONTATION—Milan left-wing students with iron bars and clubs battling policemen armed with rifles during Saturday's clash. Scores were injured.

June Deadline Seen

11 Oil Nations Press for Share Of 20 Pct. in Western Firms

BEIRUT, March 12 (AP).—Eleven oil-producing countries today decided to press for a speedup in negotiations aimed at giving them a stake in Western oil companies operating in their territory.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani indicated that the 11 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will give the companies until June to meet their demands for a minimum 20 percent participation.

A communiqué issued at the end of a two-day conference in Beirut said that the conferees reaffirmed their "determination to achieve promptly the effective implementation of participation in all member countries."

Sheikh Yamani, who has been trying to work out a blueprint deal with the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) that could be applied to other Persian Gulf members of OPEC—Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar and Abu Dhabi—told newsmen that there will be no compromise on the issue of compensation.

Book Value

OPEC insists that it will buy into the companies on the basis of their book value. The companies want their capital investments and potential earnings taken into account.

After weeks of negotiation, Aramco accepted the principle of

a minimum 20 percent participation on the eve of the OPEC conference.

The Aramco move was welcomed by the meeting as "an effective step toward the realization of this important objective" and other companies were urged to follow suit.

At the same time, Sheikh Yamani said, there is no sign that Aramco or other oil companies are ready to revise their stand on compensation.

The OPEC countries seem clearly ready for a tough new fight, and the conference laid plans for meeting any countermeasures that might be taken by the companies against them.

OPEC secretary-general Nadim Pachachi was instructed to set up a working party of experts aimed at establishing a fund to assist any member against which the companies might take action.

Sheikh Yamani reported that he will resume his negotiations with Aramco in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh March 19. Sheikh Yamani was instructed by the Beirut conference to report at the June meeting the "final results" of his negotiations.

The emphasis, said OPEC sources, is on "final."

The Saudi minister earlier told newsmen that the conference would discuss a deadline for negotiations with the companies, and his remark today suggests that this has been set for June.

Riots Erupt In Milan, 80 Are Injured

MILAN, March 12 (Reuters).—Police today were holding 82 persons after a night of street battles with helmeted leftist extremists in which at least 80 persons were injured, 60 of whom were policemen.

The violence, which turned central Milan into a battlefield, occurred on the eve of the Italian Communist party's 13th congress. It erupted when squads of leftists, brandishing wooden clubs and iron bars, charged police guarding a gathering of 3,000 rightists.

Police fired volleys of tear gas, but the violence spread as demonstrators set vehicles on fire, hurled stones and gasoline bombs and repeatedly charged police lines.

A 60-year-old pensioner, Giuseppe Tavecchio, suffered severe head injuries, the worst of those reported. Doctors said that he was in critical condition.

Police Conference Interior Minister Mariano Rumor, who has promised to prevent election violence, was meeting in Rome today with the chiefs of Italy's police and carabinieri.

Mr. Rumor was reported to have ordered action of "extreme rigor" against those detained last night and they were expected to be charged formally with aggravated resistance to police and destruction of property.

Offices in the Corriere della Sera newspaper building in Milan were damaged when about 50 youths attacked it with gasoline bombs and other missiles. Several journalists were beaten up.

One group of rioters charged into a Renault car showroom, damaging eight vehicles before firemen arrived on the scene.

This afternoon a bomb wrecked a small flat leased by two students, absent at the time.

Police said that apparently a wire safety catch gave way. The bomb set off about 50 Molotov cocktails stored in the flat.

Turkish Official Links Senators To Narcotics Ring

ANKARA, March 12 (Reuters).—Several members of the Turkish Senate have been implicated in a drug-smuggling ring following arrests and seizures of morphine in France and Istanbul last week.

Interior Minister Ferit Kubat said today. The minister told reporters that investigations were continuing on the basis of information received following the arrest in France last weekend of Sen. Kudret Beyhan, 38, and the seizure of 146 kilos of morphine base.

Narcotics officers in Istanbul subsequently raided a car dealer's yard, detained five persons and found 108 kilos of morphine base.

Mr. Kubat said that the raid in Istanbul had led to information on other members of a drug-smuggling ring, including senators. He said that it was not possible to name them at this time. However,

Panel Urges Curb, Then Halt, Of Population Growth in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

safe" ways to use the older and dirtier fuels like oil and coal. However, there may be a "water crisis" of sorts in the future.

There is already one in the Southwestern states, and it is likely to spread east and north as demand increases. Demand will increase more slowly if the population does, "sooner or later we will have to deal with water as a scarce resource." Some families in some regions will have to have smaller lawns and fewer flowers.

There could also be pressure on the food supply.

The commission was not pessimistic about air pollution. It said that, in the short run, the growing number of new abatement laws will cut air pollution faster than population growth will add to it.

But those laws led the commission to hold forth on another danger of headlong population growth—public regulation.

"Imbedded in our traditions," it said, "is freedom from public regulation—virtually free use of water; access to uncongested, unregulated roadways; freedom to do as we please with what we own; freedom from... red tape and bureaucracy. Clearly we do not live this way now. Maybe we never did. But everything is relative. The population of 200 million may look back with envy on what, from their vantage point, appears to be our relatively unfettered way of life."

U.S. population is about 208 million now. The commission said it will grow to 271 million by the year 2000 at the two-child rate, and 322 million at the three-child rate.

U.S. Says Planes Destroyed Hanoi Tanks in Laos Raids

SAIGON, March 12 (AP).—U.S. warplanes destroyed several North Vietnamese tanks in raids in southern Laos during the past week, U.S. military sources disclosed today.

Meanwhile, B-52 bombers kept up strikes against North Vietnamese and Viet Cong base camps in support of one of two new South Vietnamese drives into eastern and southern Cambodia involving a total of about 7,000 troops.

Sources said aerial photographs of the tanks were being studied to determine the exact type. They are believed to be Soviet-made T-54s or T-55s.

Sources said the tanks were destroyed near the South Vietnamese border, east of the Laotian town of Sapeone, and just to the south of the Demilitarized Zone. The sources said they were not certain yet of the exact number.

It confirmed as T-54s or T-55s, they would be the first such tanks knocked out by U.S. bombers in the Sapeone area since last year's Laos invasion.

Heavy Attacks

In other developments, North Vietnamese forces were reported to have launched heavy attacks yesterday and today against the defensive perimeters of the Long Cheng and Sam Thong bases near the Plain des Jarres in northern Laos in what could be the start of a new offensive.

North Vietnamese forces shelled Saigon government bases guarding the DMZ for the sixth and successive day yesterday, and wrecked a hamlet in another attack 85 miles south of Da Nang. The Saigon command said 84 rockets and mortars were fired at base camps Alpha 2 and 3 along the DMZ. One man was wounded.

About 30 mortar rounds were fired into the positions of militiamen defending the hamlet south of Da Nang, the command said. One militiaman and three civilians were killed, 12 civilians were wounded and 81 homes were destroyed.

Sixteen Communist troops were reported killed in two clashes 15 miles southwest of Da Nang. The U.S. command yesterday reported three more "protective reaction" strikes by planes against positions in North Vietnam, the 11th straight day of attacks against anti-aircraft gun.

Minsk Factory Deaths

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP).—At least 20 persons were killed and an unknown number injured in an accident at a Minsk factory Friday, Communist sources here said today. Tass reported only that a number of workers were killed and injured and that a government inquiry commission has been formed. Accidents and natural disasters in the Soviet Union are not normally reported by official Soviet media.

Sheikh Mujib Says Farewell To Last of the Indian Troops

DACCA, March 12 (Reuters).—Bangladesh Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman today bade farewell to the Indian troops who helped his country gain independence from Pakistan.

Taking the salute at a final parade at the Dhaka soccer stadium, he described the role of the Indian troops as "unparalleled in history" and one which would never be forgotten by the Bengalis.

[At least 60 persons were killed and injured in the town of Khulna in fighting between Bengalis and Bihar Muslims, sources told AP. The sources said that about 10 persons were dead, but the figures were not confirmed officially. The fighting started after the discovery of the body of a Bengali.]

Indian forces marched into what was then East Pakistan on Dec. 4, and brought about the surrender of the Pakistan Army 12 days later. The withdrawal of a force which at one time numbered 140,000 will be complete when the last 500 leave Dhaka by road and air for India tomorrow.

Crimson Turbans

The Indian soldiers, mostly from the regiments of guards wearing olive-green uniforms with crimson turbans and yellow plumes, marched while massed bands beat a retreat as they did in olden times to signal the end of the day's fighting.

Sheikh Mujib referred to the Indians who laid down their lives for his new nation and said a bond had been built between the Indian and Bengali peoples which could never be broken. The Bengalis had been unable to provide much hospitality but they had offered their love and affection, he said.

The withdrawal date was originally fixed by Sheikh Mujib and the Indian prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for March 25. But it was apparently thought that the troops should leave before Mrs. Gandhi arrives here on Friday for her first visit to Bangladesh.

Paris Cabbies Strike

PARIS, March 12 (AP).—Most of Paris's 15,000 taxi drivers attended the funeral of a murdered driver yesterday during a one-day strike designed to pressure the government to increase security measures and police controls.

missile and radar sites in the North. It exceeded the 10 consecutive days of strikes in late December—the most since the 1968 bombing halt.

Lon Nol Plans A Revision of Government

PHNOM PENH, March 12 (Reuters).—Marshal Lon Nol, now ruling the country with supreme power, today promised eventual introduction of a strong presidency by constitutional means.

At a press conference, held in the garden of his suburban home, he said he would form a new system of government under a powerful president, and added: "In the future, the power of the head of state will be transformed into the power of the president. But he declined to say anything about forming a new government in the immediate future."

Lon Nol's expected dismissal of the 16-man cabinet was announced last night, 24 hours after he had assumed supreme power as head of state and squashed the new republic's constitution on the eve of its completion.

Elections Were Planned The constitution would have introduced, at least on a provisional basis, Cambodia's elected president and returned legislative authority to the National Assembly, stripped of such power last October.

Only last week, Lon Nol returned to this capital from a five-week rest cure at the coast. He now appears to be in better health, though still recovering from a crippling stroke he suffered just over a year ago.

Today, after his surprise takeover, the graying 58-year-old marshal rules with only a provisional cabinet staying on until a new one is formed, with no assembly or other elected institutions and only remnants of an outdated constitution.

"Order in the country is not good enough," he told reporters. "Therefore, in the future, the president of the republic will assume direct responsibility for this function."

He added: "My idea is first to fight the enemy and to chase them out of the country and at the same time offer my people prosperity and progress."

The chief of military police, Gen. Chha Kim Eng, said that students were unknowingly being stirred up by Communist agents. He said that a Cambodian Communist from nearby Oudong has been arrested in the capital after clandestine meetings with student leaders, although none of the students were arrested for their part in the protest meetings.

Death Squad Conviction

VITORIA, Brazil, March 12 (AP).—A former policeman accused of belonging to the death squad of police vigilantes was convicted yesterday of nine homicides and sentenced to 198 years in prison. Helio Rocha, the defendant, was also found guilty of concealing bodies and of torture.

The Bangladesh foreign minister, Abubakar Siddiq, recently called in the U.S. consul general, Herbert Spivack, and asked what American intentions were.

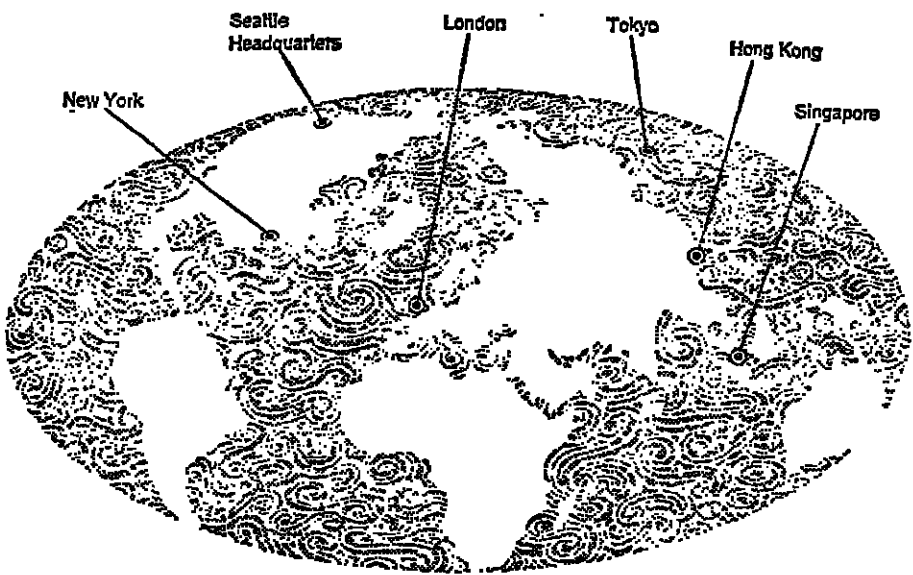
This request was passed along to Washington and the answer was that the American government has the recognition question under "active consideration" and that President Nixon would take the matter up on his return from Peking. Mr. Spivack leaves tomorrow for Washington and consultations at the State Department.

WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE... 12 56 Cloudy
ALBANY... 12 56 Snow
ANAKA... 8 43 Very cloudy
ATLANTA... 10 50 Very cloudy
BOSTON... 12 50 Very cloudy
BIRMINGHAM... 12 50 Very cloudy
BUENOS AIRES... 1 34 Sunny
CHICAGO... 12 50 Very cloudy
CINCINNATI... 12 50 Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN... 12 50 Very cloudy
COSTA MESA, CALIF... 12 50 Overcast
DENVER... 12 50 Partly cloudy
DETROIT... 12 50 Partly cloudy
FLORENCE... 12 50 Overcast
FRANKFURT... 12 50 Partly cloudy
GENEVA... 12 50 Overcast
HAWAII... 12 50 Cloudy
HONG KONG... 12 50 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES... 12 50 Cloudy
LONDON... 12 50 Very cloudy
MADRID... 12 50 Very cloudy
MONTREAL... 12 50 Partly cloudy
MOSCOW... 12 50 Very cloudy
MUNICH... 12 50 Overcast
NEW YORK... 12 50 Cloudy
NICE... 12 50 Very cloudy
PARIS... 12 50 Very cloudy
PRAGUE... 12 50 Very cloudy
ROME... 12 50 Very cloudy
SOFIA... 12 50 Snow
STOCKHOLM... 12 50 Cloudy
TOKYO... 12 50 Partly cloudy
TUNIS... 12 50 Rain
VIENNA... 12 50 Rain
WARSAW... 12 50 Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON... 12 50 Sunny
ZURICH... 12 50 Overcast

(U.S. Standard time zone table at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

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APR 12 1972

Nixon Bows on U.S. Radio Stations In Europe, Agrees to Interim Funds

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Faced with an imminent shutdown of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the Nixon administration yesterday dropped efforts to secure long-term funding for the American-run stations and agreed to a plan that will keep them alive for at least three more months.

The arrangements worked out yesterday morning by administration officials and congressional aides was clearly a victory for the American-run stations.



Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Fulbright had resisted pressure to agree to an administration-backed House bill that would have provided for government funding through June 30, 1973, and the creation of an independent body to administer the two networks.

The senator had held out for passage of a Senate bill that included funds only through June 30, to be administered by the State Department.

An impasse had developed between Senate and House conferees and funding expired on Feb. 23. Both stations informed the administration that they would have to begin closing down tomorrow if the congressional impasse was not broken.

Nixon Ends Silence

President Nixon, who had remained silent on the matter, issued a statement yesterday afternoon at the same time that the breakthrough was disclosed. He said that he was "deeply concerned" at the prospect of the radio stations closing down. He said that it would be "a tragedy" if they had to be liquidated.

Both stations were set up at the height of the cold war to broadcast news and commentary to the Soviet Union and its East European allies. Because their material often included items not available in the strictly controlled Communist media, the stations have long been attacked by Moscow and other Communist governments.

Until last year, the stations had received about \$90 million in U.S. government funds secretly administered by the Central Intelligence Agency.

But after the CIA's role became known, the administration agreed that henceforth the stations would have to be funded openly by Congress. The administration has sought about \$35 million for the two stations yearly.

Mr. Nixon said that "with the support of the American government and people, the two unique voices of freedom have for many years been a vital source of uncensored news and commentary for tens of millions of people."



U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong taking oath from town clerk in Langholm Saturday.

Scottish Armstrongs Cheer U.S. Astronaut

LANGHOLM, Scotland, March 12 (AP)—Neil Armstrong, the first man to walk the moon, rode a horse-drawn coach into this town in the rolling Scottish lowlands yesterday and said: "I feel like I've come home."

Langholm is the ancestral home of the Armstrongs. The clan turned out in force to welcome its famous son in true Scottish style—a bagpipe band.

The population swelled from 3,500 to 8,000 persons. They lined the flag-draped streets when Mr. Armstrong rode in with Mr. Griev, who wore his mayoral robes and chain of office.

The day began with Mr. Armstrong receiving the Livingstone medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society at the University of Edinburgh.

James Fitzgibbon, the lawyer for Mr. McGraw-Hill, said in a telephone interview. "We are not accusing anybody, but I can assure you that every possible step is being taken to prevent another case like this."

Many Questions Asked if an internal inquiry by the company's book division had brought any more light on how the McGraw-Hill material had found its way into "The Memoirs of Chief Red Fox." Mr. Weber said.

"At this point, all I can say is that we simply don't know about the McGraw-Hill book. The fact is that we still don't have the answer to a number of questions."

It was Red Fox himself who came up with new information about how he put together "14 notebooks" that served as the basis for his memoirs. The book was written with the collaboration of Cash Asher, a 78-year-old former creative writing professor at Delmar College, Corpus Christi, Texas.

The elderly Indian, a former vaudeville actor who for years sold meal products dressed in full Indian regalia, continued to deny that he had taken any material from the McGraw-Hill book. He told an Associated Press newsmen in Corpus Christi that late in the 1950s or early 1960s he had paid a Minneapolis printer \$100 for "eight or nine pages" of unidentified handwritten notes on the Wounded Knee massacre which he incorporated into his handwritten notebooks.

Papers Awaited

Formal notice to the court to dismiss the suit—an action he described as a mere technicality—would be presented "as soon as we get all the necessary papers signed," Mr. Fitzgibbon said.

Mr. Fitzgibbon was interviewed by telephone in Chicago after McGraw-Hill officials had sought to create the impression that the settlement had been concluded some time ago almost as a routine matter.

Since Friday morning, all inquiries to McGraw-Hill about the Red Fox "memoirs" have been referred by the company's book division to Ted Weber, a corporate vice-president in charge of public affairs, who emerged as the corporate spokesman in the uproar over Clifford Irving's "autobiography" of Howard R. Hughes for which the company had committed \$750,000.

"Everybody here is very disturbed that two situations like this have been allowed to come

POLITICAL POWER—Rev. Jesse Jackson talking to newsmen at the opening of the National Black Political Convention in Gary, Ind. Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary is at left and next to him is the poet and playwright Imamu Baraka, formerly known as LeRoi Jones.

6-Day Meeting in Indiana

A Black Political Convention Opens to Set National Policy

GARY, Ind., March 12 (UPI)—The black mayor of Gary roared out his bitter keynote theme yesterday, and, across the convention hall, 5,000 blacks thundered their agreement.

"We are through believing. We are through hoping. We are through waiting in the two major white American political parties. Hereafter, we shall rely on the power of our own black unity."

Mayor Richard G. Hatcher, whose victory in Gary symbolizes both the promise and the infancy of black political power, urged the delegates to the six-day National Black Political Convention to put their differences aside and unite politically behind their common black experience—a proposal for ethnic politics on a national scale.

As the convention's keynote speaker, Mr. Hatcher warned: "We must emerge from this convention with an independent black political agenda—a dynamic program for black liberation that, in the process, will liberate all America from its current decadence."

"Especially important, we must not leave this convention until we have built the mechanism to implement our program. Program must match with action. For this, we must create a living organization."

While all delegates cheered that rhetoric, they are miles apart on just what it should mean—a third-party movement or a national political apparatus like organized labor's lobbying machinery or a simple bargaining approach to the two major parties. Still others want nothing

at all to do with white politics. In dozens of state caucus meetings and all-night committee sessions, the delegates and their political leaders have been working on the specifics—trying to reconcile the elected officials who "work within the system" with the new and younger pan-African nationalists who want a separate politics, separate black culture, even separate statehood for America's 22 million black people.

During his speech, Mr. Hatcher was interrupted by nearly unanimous applause when he said: "We demand the eradication of heroin from the ghetto, now sailing away the trials of black youth. Black people know that white society would never tolerate it in such epidemic proportions in suburbia."

Yet he drew an angry chorus of "no" from scores of delegates when he suggested that black people can unite with like-minded white people. "If we form a 'third political movement,' we shall take with us the Chinese, Puerto Ricans, the Indians, the Orientals, and that is not all," he said. "We shall also take with us the best of white America."

Bomb Threats To U.S. Airlines Decline Sharply

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—The Federal Aviation Administration reported a sharp decrease in telephoned bomb threats against U.S. airlines this week-end as airports and airlines increased security measures.

"It looks like the trouble may be winding down," an FAA spokesman said. He noted that two bomb threats were reported between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. yesterday, compared with an average of three or four a day before two Trans World Airlines planes were the target of bombs in a \$2-million extortion plan last Tuesday.

After the TWA incident, 34 bomb threats were received on Wednesday, 54 on Thursday and 35 on Friday, the FAA said.

Most were clearly hoaxes, the FAA said, but all were checked.

Europe's Satellite Launched by U.S.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., March 12 (AP)—A European-built, box-shaped spacecraft thundered to a 350-mile orbit yesterday, perched on the nose of a two-stage U.S. Delta rocket.

Lift-off for the European Space Research Organization's largest and most sophisticated spacecraft, TD-1A, weighing 1,038 pounds, was at 5:55 p.m. from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's western test range here. Launch officials said, "Everything looks very good."

Instruments aboard the ESRO spacecraft will study high-energy emissions from stellar and galactic sources and the sun. These emissions cannot be studied from earth, officials said.

Hoover Credits 5,168 Arrests to Paid Informants

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Use of paid informants resulted in the arrest of 5,168 fugitives and the recovery of \$30 million worth of stolen merchandise by the FBI in 1971, Director J. Edgar Hoover says.

Mr. Hoover told a Senate subcommittee Friday that another 1,297 persons wanted by the bureau were arrested and 1,690 more were located for questioning. He said informant information passed on to the states led to 7,668 arrests last year and recovery of \$23 million in stolen goods and contraband.

He did not say what it cost the Federal Bureau of Investigation to achieve the arrest and recovery figures he cited. He made his comments in testimony prepared for a closed subcommittee meeting.

Mr. Hoover, who appeared in support of his \$335-million budget request, said the FBI faces heavy demands to "provide coverage of the activities of hard-core New Left terrorists and black and white extremists."

He said urban guerrilla warfare espoused by some groups poses a serious threat to the nation and added that "old-line Communist organizations are contributing their efforts to influence the American people."

Muskie, Wallace Agree to List Campaign Gifts

MIAMI, March 12 (UPI)—Yielding to pressure from their opponents, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie and Gov. George C. Wallace promised today to disclose who is financing their costly presidential campaign—but not until after Florida votes in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

The pledges to disclose all contributions came as the 11 candidates rounded out their campaigns in a race critical to the ambitions of Senators Muskie, Hubert H. Humphrey and Henry M. Jackson, and New York Mayor John V. Lindsay.

Sen. Muskie, whose image as the "electable" Democrat will suffer if he finishes worse than second behind front-runner Wallace here, announced in Tampa that he would disclose the sources of his campaign funds "within 10 days." He said he had changed his mind on that question because other Democrats were now willing to disclose their financial support.

Reportedly, Sen. Muskie had been reluctant to list his contributors out of fear of cutting off cash gifts from wealthy Republican supporters whose firms do business with the Republican administration in Washington.

'Dollar Group,' EEC, China, E. Europe U.S. Weighs Idea for Economic Blocs

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—An idea for a free world economy divided openly and purposely into several major blocs is circulating at the highest levels of the Nixon administration.

Most closely associated with the idea is Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, although Mr. Connally himself, let alone the President, has not fully made up his mind.

Each group of nations would have essentially free trade among its members. Its currencies would have fairly fixed exchange rates within the bloc but would "float" together in value against outside currencies. This is already partly the case with the group of Western European countries forming an enlarged Common Market, which is one of the envisaged basic groupings.

The blocs would trade with one another and the plan carries no implication of hostility, other than normal commercial competition.

2 Communist Blocs

In its present formulation, the idea regards the Communist countries as part of the world economy. Thus one bloc would be the Soviet Union and its associated countries of Eastern Europe. China would be a bloc all by itself.

As for the rest of the world, it is envisaged that one group of nations will naturally cluster around the enlarged Common Market—soon to include as full members or associates the whole of Western Europe. Most of Africa would be linked to this group.

The other nations would cluster around the United States, though this group would not have the objective of ultimate political union as the Common Market does.

The looser "dollar group" would include Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand among the relatively advanced industrial countries, and Latin America, plus such major Asian nations as Indonesia and the Philippines. Some countries, such as Spain and India, might have a choice as to which bloc to link with.

The idea is known to be sufficiently attractive to Mr. Connally that he is cautious about moving ahead full speed into the forthcoming negotiations to reform both the world monetary system and the world trading rules, currently embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A world of blocs would be a major departure from the postwar monetary and trade systems.

In any case, it now seems likely that any monetary talks this year will be purely exploratory, with little or no actual negotiation on the basic future of the system.

One rationale for the idea of blocs is simply that several major ones—above all the group centered on the Common Market—already exist. And already the basic rule of GATT, that a country's tariff on a product should be the same on all imports of that product regardless of source, is not being fully honored.

This is because the Common Market charges tariffs only on goods from outsiders and not on goods from members. The dif-

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Obituaries

The Duke of Marlborough, 74; Cousin of Winston Churchill

LONDON, March 12 (UPI)—The Duke of Marlborough, 74, whose ancestor, John Churchill, won a famous victory over the French at Blenheim in 1704, died here yesterday.

In January, the duke and Mrs. Laura Canfield, widow of an American, Michael Canfield, were married in a quiet civil ceremony in London. He had been in failing health for several months and had been in a hospital shortly before his marriage. The duke's first wife died in 1961.

The duke, John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, was the tenth of the line.

His father, the ninth duke, married Sarah Consuelo, daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt, in 1895. She inherited much of her father's great railroad fortune. Their son inherited the title in 1933 on the death of his father.

The title now descends to the duke's elder son, the Marquess of Blandford. With it goes the magnificent estate, Blenheim Palace, given to the first duke for his military exploits by a grateful nation.

Stately Home Interest

To help toward the upkeep of Blenheim Palace, the duke, while living there, opened many of its rooms and grounds to the public in 1930 and took a close interest in the "stately homes" business, of which he was one of the originators. One of the rooms that visitors see is the bedroom in which the late Sir Winston Churchill was born. Sir Winston was the duke's second cousin, once removed.

The tenth duke was a hand-

some and personable man. He was educated at the top prep school, Eton, and then joined the top regiment, the Life Guards. He served with distinction in France and Belgium in World War I as a captain of the Life Guards.

In the years between the wars, he was for a period mayor of Woodstock, the little town in Oxfordshire in which Blenheim stands. Local civic affairs, his country pursuits and the management of his estate kept him occupied.

In World War II he was a military liaison officer with the U.S. forces in Britain.

In 1920, he married Alexandra, granddaughter of the fifth earl of Cadogan.

Ferdinand Friedensburg

BERLIN, March 12 (UPI)—Ferdinand Friedensburg, 85, post-war deputy mayor of Berlin, died yesterday in a West Berlin hospital.

Mr. Friedensburg was deputy mayor of the city from 1946 to 1951. He was acting mayor when the Communists split the unified city government in 1948 at the beginning of the 1948-1949 Soviet blockade and established a separate city government in East Berlin.

Mr. Friedensburg was one of the founders of the Berlin branch of the Christian Democratic party after the war. He had been barred from all political activity by the Nazis and briefly imprisoned by them.

After the Nazi collapse, the Russians made him head of the fuel industry in their occupation zone. But his objections to their political pressure on non-Communist parties led to his dismissal after a year.

From 1953 to 1965, he was a Christian Democratic member for Berlin in the Bundestag, the lower house of the West German parliament in Bonn.

Zack Wheat

SEDALIA, Mo., March 12 (AP)—Zack Wheat, 32, a Hall of Fame baseball player, died last night after a heart attack.

A 317 lifetime hitter in the majors, he spent 18 seasons with the Brooklyn Dodgers (1909-26), and finished his career with the Philadelphia Athletics in 1927.

Dr. Joseph Stokes Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Stokes Jr., 76, noted pediatrician and pioneer in the use of gamma globulin against viral diseases, died Thursday at his home here.

Dr. Stokes was professor emeritus of pediatrics at the University of Pennsylvania.

He was credited with the dis-



Duke of Marlborough

covery that gamma globulin, a protective antibody derived from blood, could be used to immunize persons against viral hepatitis.

In addition, Dr. Stokes was instrumental in the development of the rubella (German measles) vaccine, and partly responsible for the development of vaccines used against measles, mumps and influenza.

10 Chileans Sail Into Calif. Port, Request Asylum

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 12 (UPI)—A 100-foot trawler carrying 10 Chileans ran up a Belgian flag and steamed into the port of San Diego Friday.

"We are asking for political asylum," Capt. Eugene Gonzalez Dewitte said. "They told me to join the [Communist] party if I wanted to stay in business. I decided to leave instead."

Immigration officers met the trawler, the Irene Rafael, after it tied up Friday at the Shelter Island harbor master's clearance dock.

A hearing will be required to determine whether the 10 can remain in the United States, Frank Small of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said.

British Identify 3 Found Dead in Raft

FALMOUTH, England, March 12 (AP)—Three men found dead in a half-inflated life raft drifting off southwest England were identified yesterday as the crew of a sailing-school cutter that apparently sank in a storm in the Atlantic.

The three were identified as Michael Waze, about 20, of Birmingham, Mich., a crewman on the cutter; Bill Tack, a former British Army sergeant and the ship's skipper; and James Mulligan, an Irishman.

Their bodies were found in the life raft, half filled with water, by the Russian freighter Krasnoznamenny 150 miles off Britain, March 12.

Italy Ousts 4, Called Spies Of Soviet Bloc

Activities Focused on Malta, Mediterranean

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 12 (UPI)—Intelligence sources here disclosed today that four East European diplomats expelled from Italy had been spying on allied military activities in Malta and elsewhere in the Mediterranean.

The sources said that the four men had been under surveillance for many months and that the inquiry into the spy network to which they belonged may involve diplomats of higher rank.

The most prominent of the four expelled officials is Konstanty Janowski, a first secretary who had been chief of the Polish Embassy's consular section in Rome.

The three other expelled officials are Milos Dospiva, a first secretary at the Czechoslovak Embassy, and two Bulgarian trade representatives, Dimcho Vavov and Borislav Balchev.

The four were ordered to leave Italy by tomorrow. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria protested in formal notes against the expulsions.

The Polish diplomat was allegedly the organizer of an espionage ring to gather secrets of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization regarding military bases in the Mediterranean.

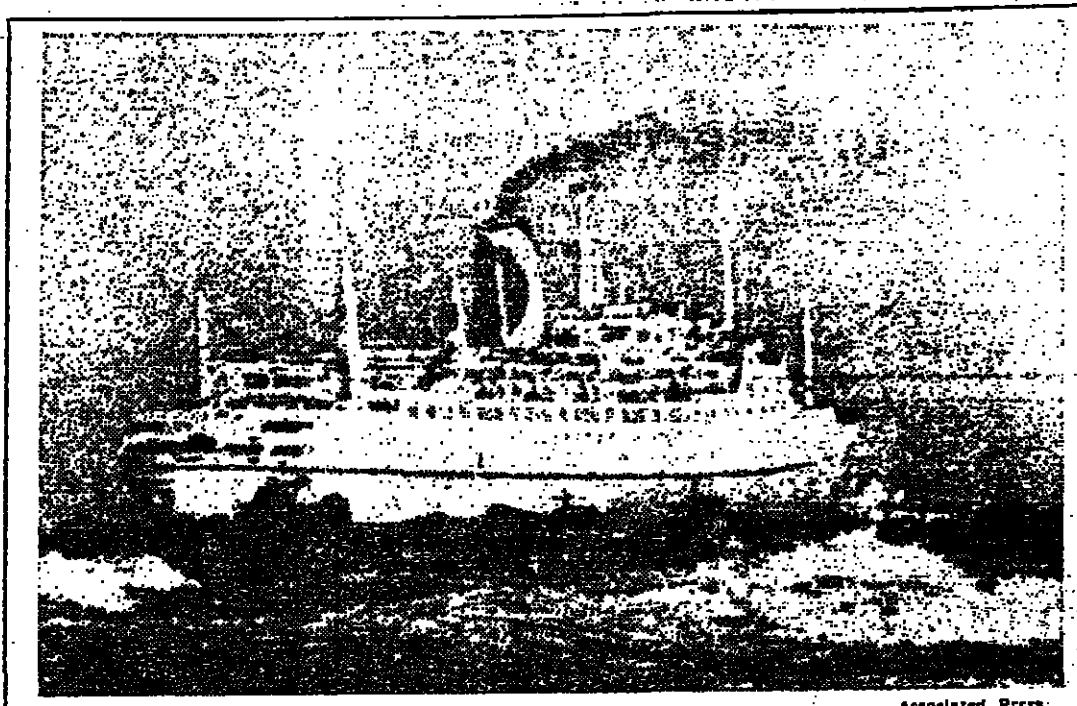
The four diplomats bring to at least 16 the number of Soviet-bloc citizens expelled from Italy for alleged espionage during the last two years. At least four were Russians.

Commission Ends Rhodesia Survey

LONDON, March 12 (UPI)—The British government's Rhodesia Commission returned to London today after completing its on-the-spot survey of whether the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals are acceptable to black and white Rhodesians.

Before leaving Salisbury, Lord Pearce, the 71-year-old British jurist who headed the commission, said that his group reserved judgment and would not formulate its findings until after it has heard the views of Rhodesian expatriates and travelers in Britain.

The commission spent two months in Rhodesia. Publicly, the country's blacks overwhelmingly rejected the terms negotiated by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith for ending the dispute over Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965.



GROUNDING—Luxury liner Mardi Gras stuck on sandy bottom at entrance to Miami Harbor with 400 passengers on board. It ran aground on inaugural cruise.

Relations Broken Off in '65

Egypt to Seek Ties With Bonn As Arab League Drops Stand

CAIRO, March 12 (UPI)—Egypt will resume diplomatic relations with West Germany today to revise its reported decision to build three submarines for Israel because this would increase Middle East tension and "have a negative effect on Egyptian-British relations."

The move stems from a decision by the 18-member Arab League to open the way to a resumption of links with Bonn by all Arab states.

The sources said that Egypt's decision is part of a fence-mending operation with Western nations and with Europe in particular. They said that Egypt was hoping for a resumption of West German aid under its new relationship.

Nine Arab countries broke their ties with West Germany at the behest of the Arab League in May, 1965, to protest Bonn's recognition of Israel and West German weapons supplies to that country.

4 Restore Relations

The nine were Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Algeria, North Yemen and Lebanon. Since then, Sudan, Jordan, Algeria and North Yemen have restored relations.

A draft resolution approved by the Council of the Arab League in Cairo yesterday absolved all Arab countries who broke ties with Egypt.

ITT's Lobbyist May Give Views About Midweek

DENVER, March 12 (UPI)—A lawyer for Mrs. Dita D. Beard, International Telephone and Telegraph lobbyist, said today that she probably will be well enough to meet with members of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee about midweek.

Mrs. Beard has been confined at a hospital here since March 3, with a heart ailment.

She was expected to be moved from an intensive-care ward to a private room today in preparation for an examination by two cardiologists requested by Sen. James O. Eastland, D. Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Attorney David W. Fleming said today that Mrs. Beard had been "feeling better" since Friday, when she issued a denial, through Mr. Fleming, of any arrangement between the Nixon administration and ITT.

Spanish Court-Martial Jails Five Carlists

SANTANDER, Spain, March 12 (Reuters)—A military tribunal Friday jailed—for terms up to five years—five men who tried to raid a local television station during a recorded broadcast by Head of State Generalissimo Francisco Franco in December, 1970.

The five members of an outlawed Carlist group which opposes the Franco regime and backs the claims of Prince Carlos Hugo to the Spanish throne, intended to interrupt Gen. Franco's recorded speech and replace it with a tape of Carlist propaganda. But they were arrested in a scuffle with Civil Guards during which shots were fired.

U.S. Forces to Drop Rest Shuttle to Taiwan

SAIGON, March 12 (AP)—The U.S. Command announced today that it is closing its rest-and-recreation site in Taiwan effective April 1 because of the cutoff of American forces in South Vietnam.

A spokesman for the command said Taiwan would remain an authorized leave site. Only Bangkok and Honolulu still are rest-and-recreation sites. There were 10 cities on the list during the height of the war.

Tyrol Avalanches Kill 2

INNISBRUCK, Austria, March 12 (AP)—Avalanches thundering down in different parts of Austria's Tyrol Province during the last 48 hours buried at least 15 persons and killed two of them, police reported today, expressing fear that the death toll could climb.

Paris Police Said To Find Clues in Renault Kidnap

PARIS, March 12 (Reuters)—Police are reported to have found fingerprints and a submachine gun in a Paris studio apartment where Renault official Robert Negrette was held at gunpoint for 48 hours last week after being kidnapped by a Maoist "commando squad."

No other clues on the kidnappers were reported uncovered and police gave no details of their hunt for the suspects, believed to be three men and a girl.

The deserted flat, just over a mile from the spot where Mr. Negrette, 63, was abducted on his way to work last Wednesday, was located yesterday. The Renault official was freed Friday.

His seizure by the underground "New Popular Resistance" group followed the fatal shooting of Maoist demonstrator Pierre Overney at the Renault factory gate about two weeks ago.

On the political front, the Communist party's Sunday newspaper, L'Humanite, announced today that its associated union federation, the CGT, had proposed to other unions that they make "a mass counterdemonstration against repression" and take effective action on workers' demands. All four Renault unions reported planning a joint meeting tomorrow to decide on a common line of action at the troubled Renault plant.

Goldwater Calls China Trip Foes 'Wrong, Wrong'

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R., Ariz., said Friday that conservatives who had split the Republican party in protest of President Nixon's China policies were "wrong, wrong, wrong."

Sen. Goldwater, the 1964 GOP presidential candidate, was interrupted several times by standing, shouting ovations in a speech to a Young Republican leadership conference. He said this year "I see a division not of liberal Republicans but conservative Republicans. And I say to my conservative friends, you are wrong, wrong, wrong."

He said he did not agree with everything that the President had done, but that Mr. Nixon was far better than anyone the Democrats could produce. "If he hasn't done anything else, he's given us a Supreme Court," Sen. Goldwater said.

He said Mr. Nixon gave away nothing to the Communists during his trip to China.

Taiwan Expels U.K. Missionary As 'Unfriendly'

TAIPEI, March 12 (UPI)—A British missionary and his wife were forced to leave Taiwan last week because he has been branded "unfriendly" to the Nationalist Chinese government.

Harry Daniel Beby, acting principal of the Taiwan Theological College of the Presbyterian Church in Taiwan, said he believes he was declared "persona non grata" because he joined other Presbyterian Church workers in signing a statement last December calling for the people living on Taiwan to determine their own future.

He is the second missionary to be forced to leave Taiwan by the government in a year.

Milo Thornberry, an American teacher of church history at the Taipei Theological College, also of the Presbyterian Church, was deported in March, 1971. Government sources said Mr. Thornberry was caught participating in an anti-government movement.

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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

Passes Soviet Union

Peking Stepping Up Its Aid To Developing Countries

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Peking is reportedly providing considerable new economic aid to developing countries around the world as well as re-activating suspended programs elsewhere under its increasingly active policy of asserting leadership of the "third world."

In addition, according to newly available data, China continues to supply military and economic aid to North Vietnam, and, for the first time since 1963, is giving military assistance to North Korea. Arms are also being shipped to Albania and, under a recent agreement, to the leftist government of the former French Congo, in Brazzaville.

During 1971, China also sharply raised the level of international relief aid dispensed by the Chinese Red Cross with a total of more than \$10 million in donations to disaster-stricken nations from Afghanistan to Chile and Turkey.

In 1970, China became the Communist world's greatest supplier of economic aid to developing countries, greatly outstripping the Soviet Union, as she resumed the assistance activities interrupted by the Cultural Revolution.

According to a study issued last December by the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, the Chinese aid commitments to developing nations reached \$700 million in 1970 compared with \$204 million by the Soviet Union.

A preliminary survey of the Chinese foreign economic assistance for 1971, made available in Western intelligence quarters, showed that while total commitments last year were below the 1970 levels, the flow of aid has become highly diversified, even including countries with which China has no formal diplomatic relations.

Ghana, for instance, signed a trade agreement with China last Nov. 14, though no diplomatic ties exist between the two nations. Ghana is receiving a \$20-million loan to finance a textile mill, a leather factory and a pig-iron plant.

Malaysia and Turkey received emergency relief even before they established diplomatic relations with Peking last August. Chad, which still has no relations with Peking, is reported to have been granted a \$10-million loan.

The pattern in 1971 appeared to be basically unchanged in growing economic assistance and selective military aid.

In the case of Pakistan, for example, China converted \$100 million of a \$200-million loan granted in 1970 for development projects into an outright grant when President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Peking early last month.

Specialists in Chinese affairs note that during the last year Peking has signed aid agreements for the first time with Chile, Guyana and Peru in South America; Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the Sudan in Africa; Iraq in the Middle East, and Ceylon in Asia.

Whereas the bulk of the 1970 assistance was made up of the \$200-million Pakistani loan and of \$200-million loans each to Tanzania and to the Tanzanian railway, the credits last year were spread widely.

Ethiopia, for instance, received an \$80-million loan for agricultural development and Iraq \$40 million for industrial expansion. The Sudan was granted \$40 million in credits for mining and agriculture in addition to a \$40-million loan given the year before.

Peru—the first non-Communist Latin-American country to obtain aid from China—was given \$40 million in aid mainly for the mining industry. Peking has supplied assistance to Cuba since 1960.

Peking's aid to its Eastern European friends, Albania and Romania, is also believed to have grown in 1971.

Three protocols were signed with Romania last year for the disbursement of a major interest-free loan, estimated by specialists at \$244 million, formally granted in November 1970. In October, 1971, another loan for an unknown amount was granted Romania for industrial development.

Western specialists considered it significant that during 1971 China decided to resume aid to countries with which it has had political difficulties in recent years.

Thus, aid to Burma, totaling \$84 million in credits extended in 1961, was resumed after a four-year pause that resulted

from anti-Chinese riots in Rangoon. Last October, the credits were extended until 1980.

China's foreign aid programs have been developing at the same time as Peking has been actively negotiating diplomatic relations and trade ties with scores of countries.

Since China's admission to the United Nations last October, 10 nations have established diplomatic relations with Peking, including Argentina and Mexico this year. This week Ghana resumed diplomatic relations, broken six years ago.

The Vatican has made overtures toward Peking for a form of relations but it has received no encouragement.

Ex-CIA Agent Calls Taiwan Ripe for Independence Revolt

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—A former agent of the Central Intelligence Agency who served for four years in Taiwan said yesterday that there was a "strong revolutionary potential" among the native Taiwanese.

William M. Bueler, who says he ran an intelligence network on Taiwan from 1964 to 1968, estimated that nearly all politically aware Taiwanese—especially the young—wanted to see Taiwan independent. This applies, he said, both to the Chinese Nationalists, who rule the island, and to the Chinese Communists, who claim it.

Mr. Bueler was interviewed by telephone in Portland, Ore., where he is with the Veterans Administration.

A spokesman for the CIA confirmed that Mr. Bueler had been an employee on Taiwan but declined to comment on his reports to the agency.

The Taiwanese comprise 85 percent of the 14 million people on Taiwan but have little voice outside economic affairs. The Chinese Nationalists, who fled to the island after the Communist takeover on the mainland in 1949, control not only the political apparatus but also the command posts in the military and internal security forces.

Peaceful Means

Mr. Bueler, who asserted that his assignment was to gather and analyze information on the internal politics of Taiwan, said that most Taiwanese would prefer to gain political power through peaceful means but that an outbreak could be sparked by a crisis.

Among the possible crises mentioned by Mr. Bueler in the interview were the death of President Chiang Kai-shek, who is 84 years old, and the struggle for power among the Nationalists that is likely to ensue; an unforeseen event that would disrupt Chinese Nationalist control, or the threat of a political or military takeover by Peking.

Many Chinese Nationalists and Taiwanese fear that President Nixon may have opened the way for such a take-over in the communiqué that he and Premier Chou En-lai of China signed in Shanghai on Feb. 27. Mr. Nixon acknowledged that Taiwan was part of China and pledged ultimately to withdraw all U.S. forces on the island.

Mr. Bueler said that until that communiqué, the majority of the Taiwanese believed that time was on their side and that they would eventually absorb the Chinese Nationalist regime.

But he cautioned that the possibility of a surrender of Taiwan to Peking had changed this feeling. "If that's the case," he said, "the Taiwanese would feel that it's now or never."

Any move with a chance of success, he said, would attract "surprised participation." Mr. Bueler said his soundings showed that most of the Chinese Nationalist Army, now about 85 percent Taiwanese, would follow Taiwanese leaders in almost any case and would rebel against the senior Chinese officers and the Nationalist government.

Voluntary compliance after all is the goal of the program—not to bring people into the courtroom," Mr. Seidman asserted.

However, officials in other agencies involved in the stabilization effort are convinced that there are many people evading the law, knowing that if they are caught they will not be punished.

Mr. Seidman agreed that there could be more cases for prosecution, but cited several problems that prevented more violations from being forwarded to the Justice Department.

They included the following:

- The system of controls is new, he pointed out, and any new program requires time before criteria can be worked out for enforcement.

- The rules have been changed so frequently by the Pay Board, Price Commission and Cost of Living Council that it was difficult to work up prosecutable cases.

- The complexity of the regulations has made it difficult to make clear-cut cases against violators.

- In violations involving profit-margin rules, a period of time must elapse before the violation can be spotted.

Left-Purge Toll In Japan Up to 9

TOKYO, March 12 (UPI)—Japanese police today unearthed four more bodies of young radicals condemned in a revolution in a kangaroo court in what Tokyo newspapers called the "most gruesome killing" in Japan's postwar crime history.

Acting on information by arrested members of Japan's tiny left-wing United Red Army, police dug out the bodies, including a girl, from a graveyard in a forest, some 80 miles north of Tokyo. Nine suspected victims' bodies have been found since Thursday.

Confessions of Tammo Mori, leader of the revolutionary group, and some of his followers, who were arrested last month, led to the discovery of the bodies. Police are searching for three more victims of the purge.

Mouse Threat To Parliament

LONDON, March 12 (Reuters)—A silent army of tiny invaders is infiltrating the British Houses of Parliament.

Parliamentarians are so worried about the growing battalions of mice lurking in the long, dark corridors of the 19th-century building that the issue will be raised in the House of Commons later this week.

Conservative party member Joseph Kinsey said today that he would ask for a squad of cats to be brought in for a counter-insurgency operation.

"Mice are popping up everywhere—in the tea room, in offices and along the corridors. It is a regular population explosion," he said.

Deep-Sea Acoustics Studied Off Azores

By Marvinne Howe

CASCAIS, Portugal (UPI)—A deep-sea acoustic station installed in Portugal's Azores archipelago under the auspices of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has begun limited operations and will soon be formally inaugurated.

The ocean-bottom laboratory is a research facility, not an operational military facility, it is stressed in the project's headquarters at this Atlantic resort west of Lisbon. It is believed to be the first of its kind.

The sole purpose of the acoustic range is to find out how deep-ocean environment affects acoustics, the project's executive director, John Fornwalt, declared. Mr. Fornwalt, a U.S. civilian scientist, expressed the conviction that the Azores station would make "a substantial contribution" to underwater communications, which at present are uncertain and short-range.

He added that conceivably the information acquired could be of use to offshore oil exploration and other civilian undertakings as well as for military purposes.

Spain to Help Egypt Build Big-Truck Plant

CAIRO, March 12 (AP)—With Spanish help, Egypt will set up a \$96-million heavy-truck and bus plant that is expected to reach a \$170-million production target in three years.

In announcing this yesterday, Egypt's minister for industry, oil and mineral wealth, Yehya el Mulla, said a Spanish concern, Fegasso, would finance part of the project. He did not disclose the sum, but said it would be repaid over seven years.

The Azores project is an experiment in multinational co-operative research. It is said to be the first research program operated and financed by a group of NATO nations without going

A NATO Project

through alliance channels. Participating are France, Britain, the United States, West Germany, Canada, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal.

The Azores Fixed Acoustic Range, as the project is named, will be inaugurated in the second half of May. Limited research, however, is already under way and a small team of American experts is beginning to process signals received from the underwater station.

Acoustic Triangle

The acoustic range is a triangle west of Santa Maria, the southernmost island in the Azores. Three towers have been installed on undersea mountains at depths between 1,000 and 2,500 feet. Echo tower, with transmitting and receiving installations, is 10 miles west of Santa Maria. November tower, 18 miles northwest of Echo, and Sierra tower, 18 miles southwest of Echo, have only receiving capacity.

There were virtually only eight weeks of working weather a year, in July and August.

The actual construction of the acoustic station was a multinational feat. The towers and floats were built in France, the antennas and training mechanisms in the United States and the cables linking Echo to Santa Maria in Britain.

The French computer-controlled ship Terebel accomplished the delicate operation of lowering the towers and West German, Italian, Portuguese and United States vessels also took part in the project.

Malta Archbishop Arrives in Rome To Talk to Luns

ROME, March 12 (AP)—Archbishop Sir Michael Gonzi of Malta came to Rome tonight for talks with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns in a last-ditch mediation effort on the future of Malta's strategic military bases.

The 86-year-old Catholic prelate was believed to be attempting to revive the deadlocked negotiations over allied rental for the air and naval bases.

"We are in Rome, and will see Luns," an aide to the archbishop said. "I can't say any more. We'll probably stay here for a few days."

Maltese-NATO negotiations, held in Rome and London, collapsed last week when Britain and the Atlantic Alliance refused to increase their annual rental offer of \$36.4 million a year. Maltese Premier Don Mintoff, his island almost insolvent, had been demanding \$10 million in addition to the rental.

This is Archbishop Gonzi's second mediation effort. In January he visited Rome and London as the British troops on the island faced a Maltese deadline to quit the bases. He was credited with succeeding in bringing Mr. Mintoff and allied representatives together in a series of talks in Rome that led to the lifting of the deadline.

6 Escape Nimes Jail

NIMES, France, March 12 (Reuters)—Six prisoners escaped from Nimes jail today by using strips of blankets to make a rope which they tossed over the jail's outer wall.

Peace Restored In Spanish City After Rioting

MADRID, March 12 (AP)—Normality has been restored in El Ferrol, the naval-base city in northeastern Spain, following bloody worker-police clashes last week. But strong police patrols continue to guard the streets, reports from La Coruna, a provincial capital city, indicate today.

Two workers of the state-owned Empresa Nacional Bazan naval factory were killed and 30 injured in Spain's bloodiest riots in recent years.

The factory, with a work force of more than 5,000 men, scheduled to reopen tomorrow after being closed for three days because of the riots re-erupted from demands for higher pay.

Labor sources said that it was hard to predict what the workers' reaction will be when the factory reopens. At least 12 labor activists were rounded up today by police for questioning.

France to Strengthen Border Drug Patrols

NICE, March 12 (AP)—Interior Minister Raymond Marce said yesterday that France would increase its attempts to reduce its role as a pivot point in narcotics traffic to the United States by sending 120 additional policemen to the Riviera.

Completing a brief tour of Marseille and Nice, Mr. Marce said that he was particularly aiming at increasing surveillance at the border between France and Italy. He said that Nice would receive both uniformed and plainclothes reinforcements.

A Statement from our Chairman of the Board:



Donald M. Graham
Chairman of the Board of Directors

During the past year, we at Continental Bank materially enlarged our international facilities.

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Consolidated Statement of Condition / DECEMBER 31, 1971

ASSETS	
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 1,406,409,000
SECURITIES:	
United States Treasury Securities	\$ 485,670,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	1,038,319,000
Other Securities	181,516,000
Trading Account Securities	181,992,000
Total Securities	\$ 1,887,497,000
FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD AND SECURITIES	
Purchased under Agreements to Resell	\$ 10,200,000
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	
BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	5,697,575,000
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITY ON ACCEPTANCES	40,574,000
OTHER ASSETS	247,597,000
Total Assets	\$10,040,335,000
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
DEPOSITS:	
Head Office—Demand	\$ 3,194,288,000
Savings	1,036,978,000
Other Time	1,473,303,000
Overseas Branches and Subsidiaries	2,891,766,000
Total Deposits	\$ 8,596,335,000
FEDERAL FUNDS PURCHASED AND SECURITIES	
Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	\$ 345,043,000
LIABILITIES FOR BORROWED MONEY	
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	143,800,000
OTHER LIABILITIES	251,468,000
Total Liabilities	\$ 9,340,782,000
RESERVES ON LOANS	
	\$ 125,639,000
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
COMMON STOCK—Par Value \$10.00	
Authorized, Issued and Outstanding 18,864,315 shares	\$ 188,643,000
SURPLUS	314,357,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	80,914,000
Total Capital Accounts	\$ 573,914,000
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Capital Accounts	\$10,040,335,000



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The ITT Affair: A View From The Inner Circle

By Ronald G. Ostrow

WASHINGTON—The ITT affair, characterized by many lapses and seeming contradictions in statements of public officials, has left presidential advisers deeply upset over "factual errors" by the Justice Department's new management.

These advisers say Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst failed to consult the White House before requesting the "stony" Senate hearings probing the company's \$1 billion-dollar suit-trust settlement with International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

"There have been some rather incredible, tactical errors," said a member of the President's inner circle. He said he was referring in part to Mr. Kleindienst's "stony" Senate hearings probing the company's \$1 billion-dollar suit-trust settlement with International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

No matter what the eventual outcome, the hearings, which are likely to last at least another week, are leaving a cloud over Mr. Kleindienst's head that will be difficult to dispel, these advisers believe.

An administration official who has kept close watch on the case says there are two reasons for this assessment. "The public thinks that where there is smoke there is fire, and they believe almost automatically that people in high places can be venal."

It is known that Mr. Kleindienst last week privately raised the question whether his nomination as attorney general should be withdrawn for the good of the Nixon administration in this case. But, backed by the advice of others, he ruled this alternative out as a self-defeating move that would be viewed as an admission of guilt.

While White House and Justice Department officials are counting on Mr. Kleindienst's eventual confirmation to the cabinet, they concede that the hearings have eroded the influence he will be able to exercise as America's top law-enforcement officer.

One optimistic assessment is that Mr. Kleindienst "will take office under a cloud, but he can overcome this by performance—and, Kleindienst will perform," according to a presidential aide. The ITT case has reached into the White House itself, involving Peter M. Flanigan, President Nixon's chief liaison with the business community. Mr. Flanigan obtained Richard J. Ramsden, an outside consultant and former business associate, to analyze key points in ITT's arguments for settling the anti-trust dispute.

\$600,000 Fee

Mr. Flanigan's former investment banking firm, the Los Angeles Times learned yesterday, helped plan the merger of ITT and Grinnell Corp., one of the companies that figured in the settlement, earning a fee of \$600,000.

This work was accomplished in late 1968 and early 1969 at a time when Mr. Flanigan served as a vice-president of the New York banking firm Dillon, Read and Co. Mr. Flanigan said through a spokesman that he was not connected with this merger work, which was performed for Grinnell and for which Dillon, Read obtained payment in November, 1969, seven months after Mr. Flanigan assumed his White House post.

Mr. Ramsden's report agreed with ITT that divestiture of Hartford Fire Insurance Co. would have adverse economic

consequences for the giant conglomerate, and would raise balance-of-payments problems. He added that divestiture of Grinnell and another firm, Caterpillar Corp., would make ITT's stock less attractive.

Mr. Flanigan, who has declined to talk to newsmen directly, said through Jon Rose, an assistant, that he was under "inhibitions" because he may have to refuse to answer committee questions if called as a witness. This would occur if the White House invoked executive privilege.

The controversy was sparked by charges by Jack Anderson, a nationally syndicated columnist. Mr. Anderson first revealed, on Feb. 29, an internal memorandum purportedly written last June by Dita Davis Beard, an ITT Washington lobbyist, which strongly suggested that ITT's hoped-for settlement of its anti-trust woes was linked to Sherraton's pledge of up to \$400,000 support for the GOP convention.

In another column, on March 1, Mr. Anderson charged that Mr. Kleindienst told "an outright lie" in saying that the July 31 ITT settlement was "handled and negotiated exclusively" by Richard W. McLaren, formerly head of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division and now a federal judge in Chicago.

One of the first apparent contradictions to emerge from Mr. Kleindienst's testimony was that he had, in effect, held five meetings with Felix G. Rohatyn, an ITT director and prominent Wall Street banker. Mr. Rohatyn testified that he wanted to tell Mr. Kleindienst about dire financial consequences that would result if the government's anti-trust attack were upheld.

Contacts With ITT

Under questioning—and after a whispered conference with Mr. Rohatyn at the witness table—Mr. Kleindienst disclosed that his first contact on the case came earlier, when he was approached at a neighborhood party by another ITT official, John Ryan, deputy director of the company's Washington office.

Mr. Ryan apparently passed along word of Mr. Kleindienst's willingness to meet on this problem, and Mr. Rohatyn subsequently telephoned for an appointment.

About the same time—April 16, 1971—a third ITT representative, Lawrence E. Walsh, outside counsel for the conglomerate and a man who had frequent contact with Mr. Kleindienst in connection with American Bar Association work, telephoned and wrote him about the case.

Mr. Walsh, a former deputy attorney general in the Eisenhower administration, said he ordinarily would have first gone to Mr. McLaren, "but I understand that you, as acting A.G., have already been consulted with respect to the ITT problem."

Mr. Kleindienst testified that he could not explain what Mr. Walsh—who is expected to be called by the committee—was referring to. Mr. Kleindienst also told senators that his meetings with Mr. Rohatyn did not amount to negotiating settlement of the case.

Another seeming contradiction was Mr. Kleindienst's assertion that Mr. McLaren was the only Justice Department official with whom he discussed the case. Subsequent testimony revealed that Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold was called to Mr. Kleindienst's office last April 19 and was asked to delay appealing one of the three anti-trust suits that comprised the ITT litigation.

© Los Angeles Times

Youth Cult Reported Fading, Older Executives Back in Style

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—A British business journal says that the "cult" of emphasizing youth in executives may have run its course and older men with more experience may come back into vogue.

The trend is noticeable in the United States, the Director, published by the Institute of Directors in London, reported. It said that the appreciation of the older executive may penetrate British board rooms too.

"The cult of youth is the strange mental malady that af-

flicts many a chairman, giving rise to the obsession that an executive young in years and short on experience is bound to perform better than an older and wiser man," the Director said.

"There's almost room for a flourishing business in 'anti-youth'."

Reports from the United States, said the Journal, indicate that board rooms are beginning to realize that when they fire their older executives they cut away a lot of muscle along with the fat.

"In fact, we are told, the horror stories about senior executives being summarily dismissed are giving way to horror stories about what happens when youth takes over," the journal continued.

American companies are no longer looking for the young management-science type who says he can increase profits 100 percent in five years. They will settle for 6 percent a year now and want an experienced man to help them, the publication said.

In the demanding world of marketing, U.S. board rooms now prefer men of proven talent with judgment and experience, rather than wild kids.

"There's surely more than a chance that the truth will dawn on British board rooms, too, as chairmen have second thoughts about the executive slaughter of the past few years."



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Africa's Longest War—Is It Really Coming to an End?

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI—In a rare press interview, the commander of the southern Sudanese rebels has raised questions that could delay the agreement to end the 16-year-old Sudanese civil war.

Throughout the session, Maj. Gen. Joseph Lagu, a slight, black, 40-year-old soldier with a touch of a moustache, stressed that he accepted the agreement in principle and trusted the good faith of Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, president of the Sudan.

But his words also made it clear that the agreement, initiated by his representatives in Addis Ababa at the end of February, has not satisfied him completely on some issues, at least one of them crucial.

The mediators between the Sudanese government and the southern rebels had expected Gen. Lagu and Gen. Numeiri to meet in Addis Ababa March 27 to sign the agreement in a formal ratification ceremony.

But Gen. Lagu has asked for a delay and, in the interview, he described the scheduled meeting with Gen. Numeiri as a negotiating session, not a ratification ceremony. "It is not amended

to my favor," he said of the agreement, "I may refuse to sign."

Reports from Khartoum indicate, however, that Gen. Numeiri expects to go to Addis Ababa to sign an agreement that already has been negotiated to the satisfaction of both sides.

Gen. Lagu, who commands the Anyanya, as the rebels are called, in Africa's longest war, is a little known and little publicized leader on this continent. Unlike the Biafrans in the Nigerian civil war, the southern Sudanese do not have a safe capital into which they can fly groups of foreign correspondents for press conferences with their leader.

In fact, the war itself, despite its devastation, a death toll of perhaps half a million, and refugee camps for 200,000, has generated little interest and concern outside the Sudan.

While agreeing to an interview somewhere in East Africa, Gen. Lagu asked that the exact site be kept secret because he did not want to embarrass the country in which the meeting took place.

In the interview, Gen. Lagu said that the most troubling provisions of the agreement were those dealing with the make-up

Sudan's Rebel Chief Balking On a Meeting With Numeiri

of the troop units in the southern Sudan.

While the agreement has not been made public, it is understood that it provides for the stationing of 6,000 northern and 6,000 southern troops under the command of a southern officer in southern Sudan. These troops would not be integrated but would be assigned to separate northern and southern army units. The southern units would include the former Anyanya fighters.

Gen. Lagu said he objected to the stationing of so many northerners in the south. In fact, he doubted that the refugees would return to the south if they knew that large numbers of northern soldiers would remain there.

"The southern Sudanese who are now living in the bushes and in the neighboring countries," he said, "look at the Arab forces in the south as enemies, as beasts. They will not return and live in their homes if these troops are still at large in the countryside."

But Gen. Lagu said he would

not object to the stationing of a number of northern troops in Juba, the largest town in the south, for external defense. "The country is still one," he said. "We cannot separate the army completely. The only thing we want to do is to assure to our people that now they have security."

Gen. Lagu's use of the adjective "Arab" to describe the northern troops bars the roots of the war. The four million people of the three southern provinces are black Africans who are pagan and Christian and speak African vernacular languages and English.

They have long resented domination by the 11 million people of the north who are Moslem, Arabic-speaking and brown people of some Arabic blood.

Despite his criticism of the agreement and his harsh words about the northern troops, Gen. Lagu, in general, was conciliatory in tone and spoke warmly of Gen. Numeiri.

Gen. Lagu was an officer in the Sudanese Army before he

deserted over the southern issue in 1963. He was a second lieutenant, fresh out of Omdurman Military College, in the garrison at Juba in 1960, when Gen. Numeiri, a major, was assigned there.

He is not sure that Gen. Numeiri remembers him, but he remembers Gen. Numeiri well, especially as the sports master who taught the young officers tennis.

"He was a straightforward man," Gen. Lagu says. "I don't have any doubts about him. He would have come to this arrangement much sooner if it weren't for his colleagues."

Aside from the security problem, Gen. Lagu said he had no major complaints with the agreement.

In asking for a delay in his meeting with Gen. Numeiri, Gen. Lagu cited his need to consult his commanders and others and the difficulty of transportation in the southern Sudan.

It would be the second postponement of their conference.

The meeting had been set originally for today.

Gen. Lagu said that he had asked his commanders to meet

with him in Equatoria Province in the southern Sudan on March 20, but he doubts that the commanders, especially those in Upper Nile and Bahr el-Ghazal Provinces, can reach him by then. Most will have to come by foot. For some, the quickest way is to cross the border into neighboring countries and then cross back into Equatoria Province.

For these reasons, he asked for a postponement until some time in April.

"Things are going too fast," he said. "We cannot change the history of the country in a few days. I cannot go to Addis Ababa to ratify this without consulting my colleagues. I don't just want to rush into a settlement without consulting the people. If they became dissatisfied with it later, they would blame me."

Since Gen. Lagu has no direct contact with the Sudanese government in Khartoum, he conveyed his request for a postponement through messengers to the East African Standard, a Nairobi newspaper, and to the All-African Conference of Churches in Nairobi, a unit of the World Council of Churches that has been mediating the dispute.

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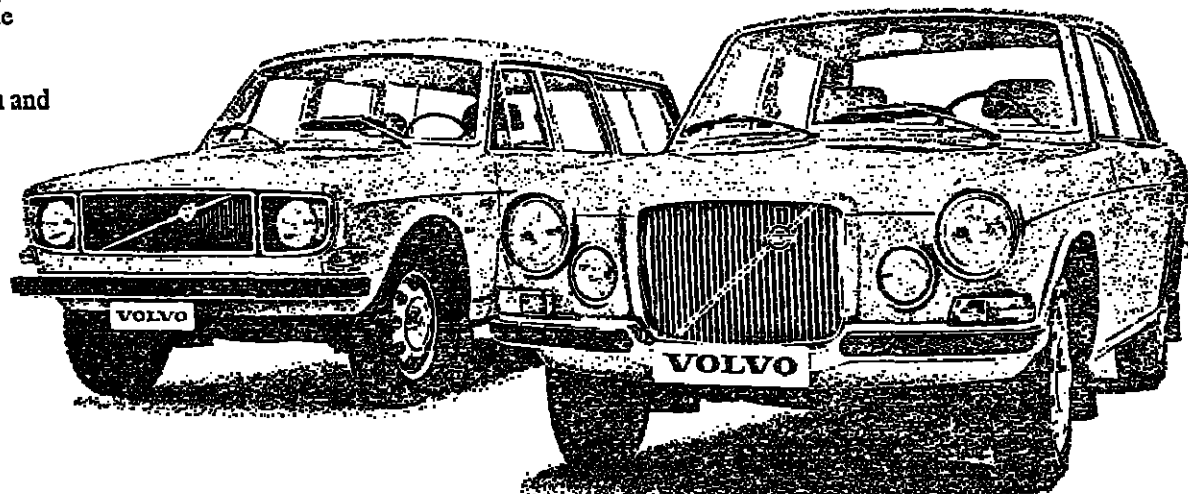
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The Primaries: Act II

Tomorrow, Florida will vote in the second of 23 primaries across the nation—balloting that will surely affect the choice of the candidates for the presidency, but in ways that not even the most sophisticated computer could assess with any degree of accuracy.

The results in New Hampshire are still being argued—Mr. Nixon seems to have clear sailing; Sen. Muskie has rougher seas ahead than anticipated; Sen. McGovern has demonstrated that he can talk on other subjects than Vietnam, but how many will listen is in dispute. And all of these conclusions, or assumptions, are based on the admittedly idiosyncratic nature of New Hampshire itself.

The test in Florida will be on a larger scale—the state is the eighth most populous in the union—but will be open to quite as many interpretations. For just as New Hampshire was one of the very few states in which "Canuck" (coarse for French Canadian) might be a fighting word, so Florida, almost alone, is a state in which the name of Fidel Castro is more than faintly unpleasant nostalgia to a substantial number of Cuban exiles and new Americans.

One thing that, it is to be hoped, sets Florida off from the majority of states is that Gov. Wallace of Alabama is predicted as the almost certain winner in a field of nearly a dozen Democratic contenders. And here the busing issue, although it is likely to have importance all around the country, has a peculiar impact, due to various elements in local politics. So while the relative strength of the various Democrats will be given all sorts of litmus tests for validity, the validity of the tests themselves must be suspect.

There is an aspect of the Florida voting

that may engage the attention of political scientists, if not of politicians. Here the old populism, represented by Gov. Wallace, and the new populism, whose most outstanding proponent is New York City's Mayor Lindsay, meet head on.

During and after the last presidential elections, one heard much of the "old politics" and the "new politics." Apart from a romantic association with Camelot and the Kennedy family, no one was very sure just how these two differed. Indeed, of late there has been little talk about the subject. But populism is another matter; it has deep roots in American politics, and rather precise connotations. Moreover, George C. Wallace is an adept practitioner of the older, rural-based, kind, while John V. Lindsay is an articulate, charismatic example of the newer urban brand.

Both should find support in modern Florida, although so many of the state's inhabitants have fled there to escape, or at least retire from, the urban problems that bulk so large in Mayor Lindsay's appeal that it is small wonder Wallace holds a pronounced edge. But their respective strengths will certainly be studied closely for clues as to the future of populism, the word of today in both advanced and regressive American political circles.

In the confusion of issues, candidates and constituencies that make up tomorrow's primaries, however, this will be an exercise in faith and insight. It can hardly provide a mathematically precise appraisal of what populism holds for a country which, as Raymond Carver wrote in *Paris Match*, has suffered in recent years from "pessimism, neurasthenia and hypochondria" greater than any objective causes in the economy, or society, can explain.

Storm Signals From Bonn

Hope for substantial progress toward East-West détente in Europe during 1972 takes for granted two vital preliminaries: West German ratification of the non-aggression treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, and Parliament's approval of legislation qualifying Britain for membership in the European Common Market.

If Parliament rejected the Common Market legislation it would provoke a crisis extending beyond that community and leave the West in disarray sufficient to force indefinite postponement of the projected security conference with the Soviet bloc. But Bundestag rejection of the treaties that form the cornerstone of Chancellor Brandt's *Ostpolitik* would bring an immediate East-West crisis and perhaps even an extended revival of the cold war.

Prime Minister Heath still has rough tests ahead on the community bills though opposition to British entry from both major parties may have reached its peak in the House of Commons last month when the government survived by only eight votes. Chancellor Brandt, however, has seen his Bonn coalition's thin majority in the Bundestag sliced even thinner in the last week, with the first crucial vote in that body still nearly eight weeks off.

In hostility to the treaties, one of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic deputies defected outright to the opposition. That leaves the government with a maximum of 250 votes—only one more than the absolute Bundestag majority that could be required for ratification in certain conditions. Yet, two deputies of the Free Democratic party (junior partner in the government) are still threatening to vote against the treaties.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Heath and Europe

As the House of Commons roars away at him about Europe, Mr. Heath can take comfort from the unexpected fact that his own domestic position is probably stronger if not calmer than that of any of his three main counterparts in Germany, Italy and France. It is much stronger than that of Chancellor Brandt who has nearly lost his majority in the Bundestag, which may not now approve his *Ostpolitik*. The Italian government has failed to gain parliamentary support and is simply caretaking until the elections of May 7. Even the French government, which some-

times appears eternal, may be in trouble in what Le Monde calls "a year of perplexity for France." The prime minister, Mr. Chaban-DeMasi, whose good fortune as a taxpayer has been overexposed and widely envied, has never been less popular.

In both France and Germany elections are due next year. But now, suddenly, preterm elections must be regarded as probable in Germany and as possible, at least, in France. The Italian election campaign is already under way. Democracy being what it is, Europe may have changed by the time Britain joins.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 13, 1897

PARIS—Under the title of *Champs Elysées massacre*, Figure refers to the proposed laying of an electric tramway line right across the boulevard in the Avenue des Champs-Élysées. The point in the Chamber of Deputies will be brought up in the Chamber of Deputies today by M. Maurice Binder, who has lodged with the Minister of Public Works a request that work on the projected line shall be suspended until the result of the debate is seen.

Fifty Years Ago

March 13, 1922

SAN FRANCISCO—The third trial of Roscoe "Patty" Arbuckle, the film comedian, on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Virginia Rapp, a film actress, several months ago, will open here tomorrow. On the first two trials the juries disagreed and were discharged. The disagreement, it is said, largely being the result of one woman in each case who steadfastly held out for conviction.



Wooing the Jewish Vote in Florida

By Joseph Lelyveld

MIAMI BEACH—The photograph on the handbill announcing the rally showed the candidate in earnest discussion with Moshe Dayan, Israel's Defense Minister.

Now the candidate's campaign truck was parked next to a theater marquee that promised the best in Yiddish-American vaudeville.

At the voters arrived in the hot sun, carrying their folding aluminum beach chairs, they received mimeographed sheets with new lyrics to a well-known Israeli folk song, "Hava nagillah," so that it mentioned the candidate and his virtues. "He won't sit on the fence—give the White House to a mensch."

Finally, the candidate himself was standing at solemn attention on the back of the truck, next to the Israeli flag, as a four-piece band struck up the Israeli national anthem followed by "The Star-Spangled Banner." "I feel at home with you," Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., declared, starting a campaign talk on the state of Israel's defenses. "I believe I can talk your language."

Real Ambitions

Talking the language of the voters in this heavily Jewish seaside enclave, most of the candidates in the Democratic presidential primary seem to have concluded, means campaigning as if their real ambition was to sit in the Knesset in Jerusalem.

A handbill from the campaign headquarters of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine here hails him as "a winner fighting for a winning cause—the security of Israel." Recently Mrs. Muskie was here to give a breakfast talk on what she had seen in Israel. On the other side of Washington Avenue, the campaign office of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota is closed, according to a notice in the window, from sundown Friday until Sunday morning, out of respect for the Jewish sabbath.

Recently the Humphrey forces placed a two-page advertisement in the Jewish *Florida*, a weekly newspaper, giving a predictable answer to the question, "What Democratic candidate is the Jew's best friend?" Sen. Humphrey, it pointed out, is the only candidate who supports Israel's claims to the occupied Jordanian section of Jerusalem.

The Jackson forces retorted with a two-page ad in the same paper that insisted, "Nobody, but nobody, has done more to help Israel than Sen. Henry M. Jackson."

Both the Jackson and Muskie campaigns sponsored parties for the Jewish holiday of Purim. The Lindsay campaign has prepared a list of the various ways in which "John Lindsay serves the Jewish community," including special police protection on holy days and the funding of Head Start centers with "an exclusively Jewish clientele." Even Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, in a speech at the

Young Men's Hebrew Association here, made a point of mentioning his wife's Jewish in-laws and the four Jewish members of the Alabama Legislature who support him.

Two Explanations

The unsavory nature of the ethnic appeal being directed at Jewish voters in Florida has two obvious explanations—one, an assumption that elderly Jews, who predominate in the community, are unlikely to be offended; the other, the temptation to imagine the Jewish vote as a bloc.

About 100,000 of the state's 2.2 million registered Democrats are Jews, but with 11 candidates vying for the Democratic vote in the state's primary on Tuesday, Jewish votes can show up in a candidate's calculations as the difference between a respectable showing and humiliation.

This is particularly so because of the system of electing some convention delegates by congressional districts. Jewish voters are concentrated in the 10th and 11th

Districts, which are among the few that are given any chance of producing a winner other than Gov. Wallace.

But here in Dade County—where Jews normally account for a fourth of all Democrats who go to the polls—a solid Jewish vote seems to exist only in the candidates' dreams.

"This beach is going to be split up like a matzah ball," said Phil Sahi, the administrator of a labor-sponsored retirement home called Four Freedoms. "You know what happens to a matzah ball when you hit it with a little spoon? It splits up into 20,000 little pieces."

To prove his point, Mr. Sahi asked four residents of the home whom they were supporting. Before they said anything else, two of the four wanted it understood that they were not supporting Mayor Lindsay, an emotional reaction often encountered among former New Yorkers here. Finally, the four residents mentioned four candidates.

The name most often mentioned in an unsystematic canvass of

voters was Sen. Humphrey's. Joseph Goldstein, formerly of the Bronx, was wearing a "Believe Muskie" button when he got up from lunch the other day in the President Madison Senior Citizens Hotel, but he said he was leaning to Sen. Humphrey.

What is sometimes represented as the shoddy quality of Sen. Humphrey's candidacy—a disadvantage among voters yearning for new political faces—is a positive factor among the elderly Jews who vote here; for them, the spectacle of his continuing vigor seems to have a tonic effect.

Of all the campaigns, Sen. Jackson's—with its heavy stress on his efforts to procure arms for Israel—appears to have had the strongest impact on Miami Beach. There are many who think he has made inroads into Sen. Humphrey's support and has overtaken Sen. Muskie among Jewish voters. But Sen. Muskie's status as a supposed front-runner for the nomination remains an advantage.

After the Ice Age in Japan

By C. L. Sulzberger

TOKYO—Japan is the only nation whose future can be discerned by the naked eye. This future, visible miles away, rises in a vast brownish cloud of smog from an intense and ever-increasing industrial empire.

Already these island confines produce as much as all the rest of Asia, including China and India. There are curious complaints that a kind of recession has set in because the national gross product rises at a rate of only 6 percent instead of the 11 percent to which the Japanese have become accustomed.

Defeat has paradoxically made of this country a world power that no military victory could ever have sustained. Japan's gross national product today is such that Japanese businessmen are rapidly taking over markets in a way the generals who preached a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere never imagined.

End of an Era

Japan is militarily far weaker than the United States, Russia and China. Nevertheless, as these three superpowers grow stronger, they have less and less interest in even thinking of seizing Japan. The era of rival, expansionist blocs is over.

Furthermore, Japan is fated to remain isolated by the non-Communist world for years to come. There is no real future inside the Communist world for a power based upon foreign trade alone. What could Russia, which can't even afford more Cubas or Egypts, much less a real Indian burden, do about sustain-

ing Japan? China's total foreign commerce is far less than bilateral exchanges between this country and the United States alone.

This being the situation, there is probably little reason for the rest of the world to be concerned about any serious Japanese rearmament, above all with nuclear weapons. Ever since the Korean war began, Washington has urged Japan to rebuild its military machine but its successive leaders, while seeming to agree, have used various dodges to avoid this.

Although they dislike the Russians, the Japanese have no desire to get into an arms race with them. They prefer to share in Siberia's economic potential. Likewise Japan does not wish to jeopardize its future relations with China, which will almost certainly start improving this year. The Japanese are not afraid of the Chinese and point out that throughout history it was not China but Japan that did the attacking.

As long as there is no dominant leader in this country—which has been true ever since World War II—the national instinct is surprisingly rational. All irrational potential leaders, despite their brilliance, have been kept from the seats of power. This mixture of common sense and justified will certainly point toward new attachments to China now that Nixon's trip has opened the way.

China has for years been Japan's main foreign interest. These people owe their religion, culture and way of writing to the Chinese. They are convinced

Japan cannot live forever separated from China and they acknowledge that of all the foreign influences that have taken hold here at various times—the latest being American—only that of China took permanent hold. China is Japan's Greece.

This booming country, both aware of and satisfied with its military weakness, is consciously moving into a new era of international relations succeeding the cold war Ice Age. The two superpowers, Russia and America, prevent any massive conflict while, just below them, three slightly lesser groups play key roles: Japan, China and Western Europe.

In 1967, before becoming President, Richard Nixon wrote a perceptive magazine article in which he advocated that the United States should seek to induce "change" in China and help bring it "back into the world community," an idea the Japanese have long been praying for.

President Was Wrong

But, speaking of Japan, Nixon said it "simply is not realistic to expect a nation moving into the first rank of major powers to be totally dependent for its security on another nation," the United States. Here the President was wrong.

Japan's security has attained a stage in this new era where it depends more on the power of its industry and the continued availability of its technical and trading genius than it does on an American atomic umbrella or a potential Japanese army.

When Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's new president, visited Peking in February, the Chinese told him common interests between nations were more important nowadays than pacts. Strangely enough it is the common interest of Washington, Moscow and Peking to keep Japan going more or less as it is. Only it must not get too rich as any individual country's expense. And it must assume a greater share in developing poorer lands outside as well as inside Asia.

Busing: Integration At Any Cost

By W. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I have here, sent to me by an outraged attorney, the resolution of the school board of Chesterfield County, dated February 5, the provenance of which is a civic horror story.

On January 10, 1972, Judge Robert R. Merhige, the U.S. District Judge for Richmond, Va., decided in the interest of racial balance in the schools, he should suspend geographical-political frontiers. First things first. If the adjacent county has a preponderance of whites, and this county has a preponderance of blacks, then, says the judge, forget the county lines: merge the school districts. This is quite revolutionary thinking, as everyone has acknowledged, and of course the judge's idiosyncratic ruling has been appealed, on a number of principles, not the least of them being that it is hardly the business of the court to stave gerrymandering for its own sociological purposes.

But during the awful period until the higher court strikes down Judge Merhige or, failing that, invites the Congress to initiate a constitutional amendment to put an end to judicial frontiers on this issue, Judge Merhige's decision is the law of the land. And it required that the school board of Chesterfield County petition the State Board of Education to merge its district with those of adjacent counties in Henrico and Richmond.

The Situation

Here was an extraordinary situation, where elected officials of a community are instructed to do a) what they don't want to do, b) what the people who elected them don't want them to do, c) something that has nothing to do with the granting of rights previously denied to members of their own community, and which d) calls for a merger with communities altogether separate and distinct, as established by the laws of the state of Virginia, way, way, way before the desegregation of America was a gleam in the eye of Earl Warren. Nevertheless, having been advised by counsel that they had to do what the judge told them to do or go to jail, the board members drew up the resolution. Here is a representative passage:

"Whereas, if the members of this board remained free to vote in accord with their independent and collective judgment and will, they would unanimously refuse to request the State Board of Education to create a single division to be composed of the Counties of Chesterfield and Henrico and the City of Richmond; . . .

"Now, therefore, acting under the duress, coercion, and compulsion of the penalties consequent upon doing otherwise, and acting contrary to our individual and collective judgment and will, and under the compulsion of the Order aforesaid, we do adopt this resolution as follows. . . . This resolution is following, such time, only as the Order of January 10, 1972, shall not be stayed or reversed by the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit or by the Supreme Court. . . .

There is fanaticism abroad, and the integrationists—at any price—are its prophets, disdaining such considerations of prudence and organic growth which have historically distinguished English-speaking continental politics.

Life magazine has obligingly collected the sentiments of the presidential candidates on the subject, and one notes that it is only the candidates who seek above all things the approval of the militant left who stand by busing. Nixon of course opposes it, as do Muskie, Humphrey, Jackson, Mills and Hartke. John Lindsay tells us that "Busing is one of the tools necessary to achieve school desegregation," which of course is correct. And there is no bucking the iron logic: if integration is the first goal, then busing is justified, as hypothetically, it would be justified to forbid the expression of anti-busing opinion. Sen. McGovern, although running to have bused with an anti-busing position, finally decided not to ruin his perfect record of taking the wrong position on every subject. And Eugene McCarthy finds busing "quite defensible as a general principle." McGovern, McCarthy, and Lindsay speak for perhaps 15 percent of the people, and of those, there are probably a majority who reject busing even though they favor ardently, as many of us do, the ideal of integration.

Congress meanwhile slips in and out of toothy resolutions that would put racial balance in the public schools "in perspective." What is needed is a break from Roy Wilkins of the NAACP: if he gave the word, the abstractionists would crumble.

Letters

The Bleak Picture

After reading the IHT (Mar. 6), and digesting headlines such as "4 Strikes in N. Vietnam by U.S.," "U.S. Diplomat Held Guilty of Manslaughter," "Kennedy Attacks U.S. Cuts on Medical Aid to Vietnam," "U.S. Postal Service Sees Rise in International Mail Fraud"—not to mention the latest episode of the Clifford Irving case, I wasn't too surprised at "Moscow TV Presents a Bleak Picture of Life in the U.S." . . . "The viewer gained impressions of a nation beset with social injustice, economic problems and political extremism. . . . Any reader of the IHT might have the same impression of the United States.

Fortunately we do have freedom of the press in the United States that Russia doesn't enjoy, but it seems all our free press prints is a bleak picture of the United States and every other country on the globe. Are our American reporters and foreign

correspondents a bit sadistic, or is it just the fact that dismal news is popular on either side of the Iron Curtain, simply because it sells?

VERNA CHARRON, Neuilly, France.

For the Record

In "International Opinion" (IHT March 6), an unfortunate error of fact was reprinted by quoting an article from the Brussels newspaper *Het Laatste Nieuws*. I realize that the responsibility for this error is not in any sense yours. I would like, however, to correct the mistake in order to set the record straight.

The *Het Laatste Nieuws* article stated that President Franco Maria Malfatti during the two months that he is "on leave" from his post as President of the European Commission will continue to receive his regular salary. This is completely incorrect. President Malfatti has already given instructions that he

not receive any salary during the period of six weeks he is "on leave."

I would appreciate if you could correct this error through your "Letters" column.

PAUL COLLOWALD, Deputy Spokesman, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

Ulster Cartoon

I saw in Mr. Fichetti's cartoon (IHT, March 4) (not the Chicago Daily News Syndicate's, by the way) a condemnation of the stupidity that led to, continues, and apparently precludes a solution to the problem in Northern Ireland—an even-handed course on both or all houses. Mr. Norris (Letters, March 10) saw what he wanted to see. His blindness as to the origin of the cartoon may be relevant to his comments.

B. GATES, Paris.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Abex Co 8 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 9 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 10 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 11 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 12 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 13 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 14 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 15 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 16 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 17 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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Abex Co 39 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 40 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 41 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 42 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 43 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Abex Co 8 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 9 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 10 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
Abex Co 11 1/2% 107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/2
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New Issue

This Advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

March 13, 1972

SVERIGES INVESTERINGSBANK
AKTIEBOLAG

Stockholm

wholly owned by the

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

DM 100,000,000

6 1/4% Bearer Bonds of 1972/1987

— Securities Index No. 455 276 —

Offering price: 100 1/2%
Interest: 6 1/4% p.a., payable annually
Repayment: after 5 years free of redemption in 10 annual instalments through a Purchase Fund or through drawings by lot at par

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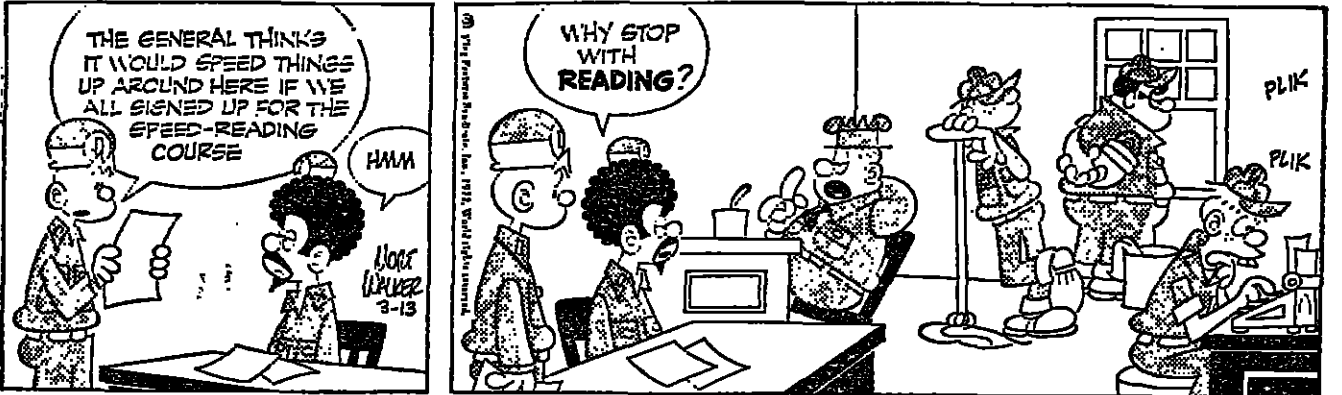
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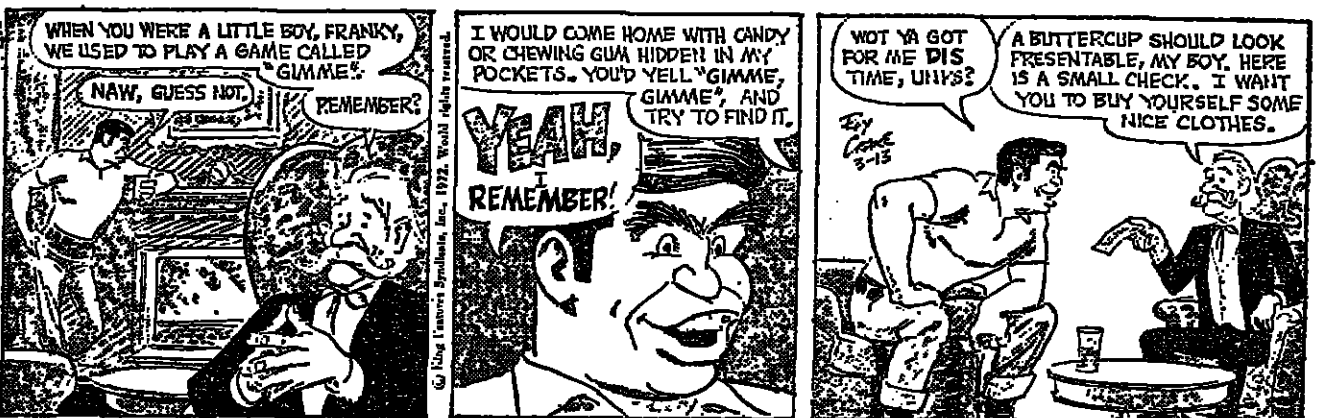
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



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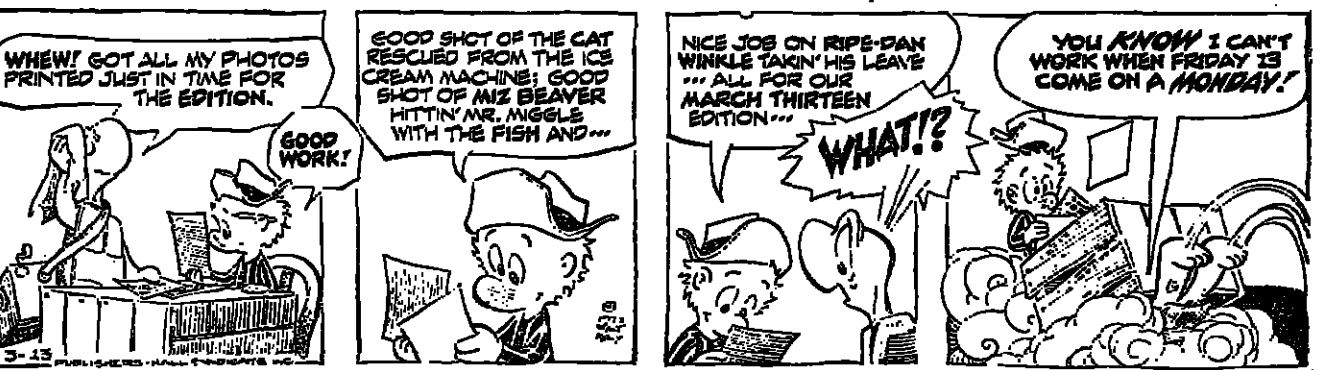
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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South brought home an optimistic slam contract on the diagramed deal.

Once South had opened one spade and rebid two hearts over his partner's two clubs, North had a right to consider slam possibilities. After locating one ace with Blackwood, North chose six hearts. As South's heart suit might have been weak, an invitational bid of five hearts, perhaps preceded by three diamonds, would have been more accurate.

West was slightly tempted to lead the spade ace, but that lead was far more likely to help South by establishing spades than to give East a second-round ruff.

NORTH

♠ 10
♥ A543
♦ QJ108
♣ AK97

WEST

♠ A742
♥ K
♦ 1076
♣ 108643

EAST (D)

♠ 875
♥ Q762
♦ 198
♣ Q52

SOUTH

♠ KQ863
♥ QJ108
♦ A54
♣ J

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♣
Pass	2♥	Pass	4♥
Pass	5♥	Pass	6♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond six.

Instead, he led a diamond and South won in dummy with the queen. Declarer had problems to surmount in both major suits, and his first move was to lead the spade ten. East played a low card which strongly suggested that West held the ace, so South played low also, hoping that East held the jack.

However West produced the jack, and made the somewhat inferior play of leading the heart king. If South's trumps had been, for example, QJ9, the play of the heart king would have donated a slam that would otherwise have needed double dummy play of the trump suit.

South won with the heart ace in dummy, entered his hand with a trump lead, and played the king. West ducked, correctly, and should have ducked again when the spade queen followed. When he covered, South had only to ruff in dummy and trumps, since his spades were established.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

PEARL AISLEY BART
LILLIE SUITE ABEE
PAISIE SCIENTIST
SINGOPIERIS ATTIE
ROISIE TAME
ALGATIE RIADARMA
NOTIE TACHITIA NO
GOODFORDING THINGS
USIN AIEUTIS MIRE
SEEDLIE'S REPAYS
ALLOISIE SMUTILATE
PELISCHMITTILASS
DINIE RIENITIERIN
SALTIE SISTER DENE

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE LIMITS OF POWER

The World and United States Foreign Policy, 1945-1954

By Joyce and Gabriel Kolko, Harper & Row. \$20 pp. \$18.

Reviewed by Gaddis Smith

(Part I of a two-part review.)

THIS is one of the most important books on American foreign policy during the Truman presidency yet written. Many men will dispute Joyce and Gabriel Kolko's argument that American leaders invented and cynically manipulated a Russian threat in an effort to fasten economic control over the entire world, but none can ignore the book's depth of research, wealth of fresh evidence, and original interpretations.

"The Limits of Power" is a continuation of Gabriel Kolko's huge and controversial study of American policy 1943-45, "The Politics of War" and is an elaboration of his basic thesis, developed over an extraordinarily productive decade, that all political events in the United States in the 20th century are the product of domination by a capitalist ruling class, even those reforms allegedly enacted in the interests of the common people. His wife Joyce here joins him as collaborator.

The book is like a chain of sausage. Each link or chapter is filled with excellent meat—for example, the account of the situation in Greece which precipitated the Truman Doctrine of 1947 and the analysis of American policy before and during the Korean War—but the argument connecting the links will not stand all the weight the authors intend.

No historians of foreign policy in the Truman years have dug as deeply over so broad a range as the Kolkos. They know in advance what they were looking for. They may not have found it, but they have presented enough new evidence, or old evidence in a new light, to cause many established interpretations to wobble and some to fall.

The Kolkos concentrate on the large economic interests and perceptions of the world held by American leaders in the aftermath of World War II. They depict those leaders as obsessed, to the exclusion of almost every other consideration, with a determination to organize the world as a citadel of American capitalism. The leaders sought initially to carry out this imperial purpose through the loan to Britain (1946), the International Trade Organization, and the World Bank. These instruments failed. The leaders then invented a Russian political and military threat as a means of winning Congressional and public approval for new tools—the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, NATO, European rearmament, and the creation of an armed and economi-

cally mighty Germany and Japan. The real threat to these leaders was not Russia, but the possibility of peace and a lessening of fear.

In support of their argument, the Kolkos demonstrate that Russia was no match for the military might of the United States in the decades after World War II, had no immediate aggressive intentions, and pursued a cautious foreign policy designed to minimize provocation. They prove that American leaders understood Russian weakness and the non-existence of an immediate threat. They then conclude—and here the evidence breaks down—that these leaders were totally cynical in their manipulations of bogus fears about Russia and Communism.

In order to carry out selfish, capitalist purposes Truman and his advisers deliberately exaggerated and misrepresented external reality, provoked and invented crises, and spurned genuine Russian offers to negotiate a détente.

Why? Because these leaders were unanimous (no dissenters remained) long in positions of authority, witness Henry Wallace, in believing that only by trumping up a psychological state of war with Russia could the United States succeed in browbeating most of the world into semi-colonial subservience to the United States. And without a subservient world it would be impossible to maintain the level of employment and profit necessary to the survival of American capitalism. In pursuit of these aims the United States bribed the corrupt and made alliances with the reactionary in order to suppress the left, which, if it ever came to power, would declare economic independence of the United States. Western Europe was temporarily amenable to American purposes; the Third World (a favorite Kolko phrase) never, even when subjected in Korea to the systematic destruction of the lives or livelihood of 30 million people.

This reviewer agrees that American leaders did exaggerate and misrepresent. They did fear a relaxation of tensions. They did spurn negotiations and rely on military force. But were they cynical and were they acting from coherent and brutally imperialistic economic motives? In the area of motives and attitudes there will always be controversy. And yet one can suggest alternative explanations.

Gaddis Smith teaches diplomatic history at Yale and is the author of a forthcoming study of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State.

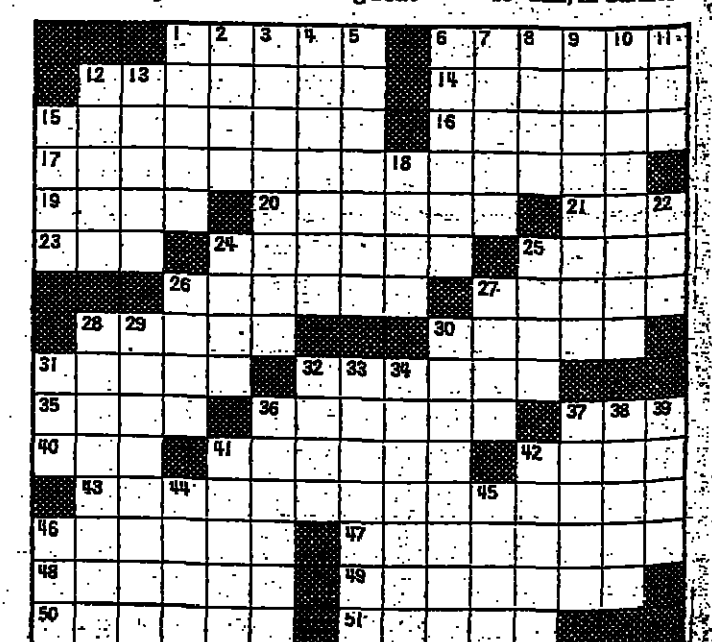
© New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Item for a queen | 37 Feather's partner | 13 Eccentric, in London |
| 6 Newspaper section | 40 Neighbor of Fr. | 15 Saratoga and Bath |
| 12 Sprinkle around | 41 Take turns | 18 Nigerian people |
| 14 Circus personnel | 42 Pacific island | 22 — Moines |
| 15 July day, often | 43 Subordinate to | 24 Relatives of |
| 16 Lizards | 46 Lease provision | 25 Wines |
| 17 Squeal | 47 Shipment center | 26 Hockey need |
| 19 Hts. | 48 "All in the" | 28 Whale |
| 20 Theater offerings | 49 "Family" actor | 27 Projects |
| 21 Mind-influencing drug | 50 River areas | 28 Plant thorns |
| 23 Roughish | 51 Period, in Paris | 29 Finger woe |
| 24 Some throats | DOWN | 30 One who certifies |
| 25 Kind of society | 1 Queen's pastry | 31 View |
| 26 Stick for a sport | 2 Longing | 32 Joint: It |
| 27 Wearies | 3 Author Gertrude | 33 Most gaunt |
| 28 Gallagher's partner | 4 Thicker | 34 Agreement |
| 30 Boring tool | 5 Reaches | 36 Corn pests |
| 31 Detriment men's wear | 6 Puts on a show | 37 Hose shade |
| 32 Part of a Roman arch | 7 Senate runners | 38 Knight's need |
| 35 German article | 8 Khayyam | 39 — E. Lee |
| 36 Actor George and family | 9 Cold sauce | 41 Gel again |
| | 10 Certain bus ticket | 42 Kind of song |
| | 11 Draft agency | 44 Barnstable sight |
| | 12 Racing boat | 45 British vehicle |
| | | 46 Call, in Cannes |



JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

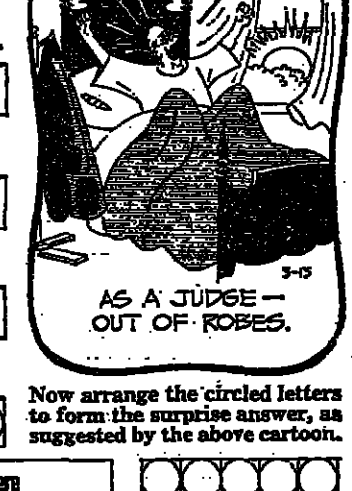
REEMY

BYGUL

SUNDOL

LIVRIE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: ICILY FLOOD VISION OUTWIT

Answers: You may have read it but it's not the truth!—FICTION

كنا في الليل

Joyce Paces Gamecocks

Villanova, South Carolina, Penn Gain in NCAA East

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Pennsylvania and Villanova breezed through first-round games in the National Collegiate Athletic Association East Regional last night, while South Carolina won in the final seconds over Temple.

Penn routed Providence, 76-60, at New York City; Villanova

whipped East Carolina, 85-70, at Princeton, N.J., and South Carolina edged Temple, 53-51, at Williamsburg, Va.

Penn will meet Villanova, and South Carolina faces North Carolina in the East semifinals Thursday night in Morgantown, W. Va.

Corky Catlin, a 6-foot-7

guard noted for his defensive ability, snapped Penn out of a first-half slumber with 13 points in the second half.

Penn, now with a 24-2 won-lost record, broke open the game in the first 4 1/2 minutes of the second half by outscoring the Friars, 21-3, for a 41-30 lead with 15:23 remaining. Catlin and Bob Morse led Penn with 19 points in the game.

The victory was Penn's 15th straight, while Providence slipped to 21-5. Frank Costello scored 20 points for the Friars and Ernie Di Gregorio 17.

Villanova pulled away early in the second half as Larry Moody, who had 30 points, scored five baskets in a 24-9 Villanova burst. Chris Ford topped Villanova, now 20-5, with 24 points while Hank Stenionkowski added 12 and controlled the backboards. East Carolina finished with a 14-15 mark.

South Carolina, battling a tight zone defense, won on Kevin Joyce's 24-footer with one second to play. The Gamecocks trailed by 10 points before rallying in the second half.

Joyce's jumper with 4 minutes 44 seconds left pulled South Carolina into a tie game, with three seconds left, he drove to the top of the key and let fly while stumbling.

Joyce was late last night after finishing the regular season Friday night by beating Southern California, 78-68, for a 25-0 record.

North Carolina 73, Maryland 64

GREENSBORO, N.C., March 12 (AP)—North Carolina raced to a 12-point lead in the first half of a game with Maryland, 73-64, last night to win the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament and an NCAA tournament berth.

The victory for the No. 3 team in the nation, now 23-4, earned the Tar Heels an NCAA Eastern Regional semi-final berth against South Carolina.

Junior Robert McCado, North Carolina's 6-foot-9 junior college transfer from Greensboro, won the Everett Case award as the outstanding player of the tournament in a vote of the seven ACC coaches. His contribution against Maryland included 13 points, six rebounds and several blocked shots.

Senior Dennis Wuyck supplied the scoring punch for North Carolina with 24 points, 16 in the first half.

Louisville 83, Memphis 57

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 12 (AP)—Louisville won the right to represent the Missouri Valley Conference in the NCAA basketball tournament with an 83-57 victory over Memphis State in their playoff game at Vanderbilt last night.

The Cardinals averaged two regular-season losses to Memphis State in the game set up when the teams tied for the conference title with 12-2 records. Henry Bacon led Louisville's balanced scoring with 16 points.

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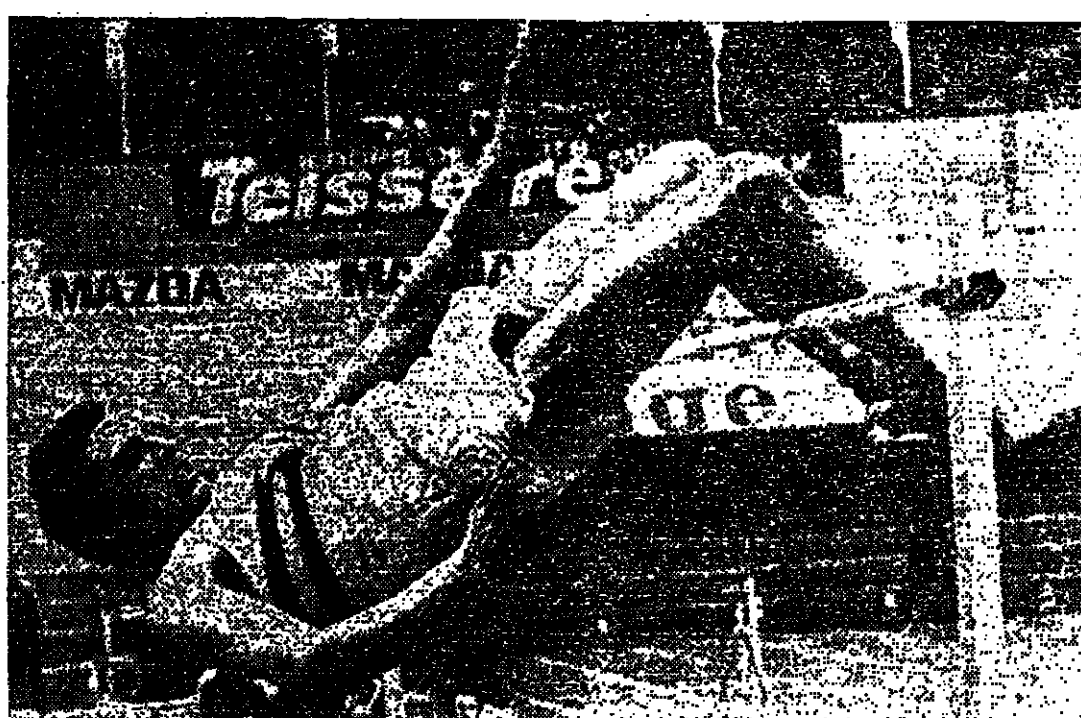
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BENDS OVER BACKWARDS—Hungary's Istvan Major clears the bar at 2.24 meters (7 feet 4 1/4 inches) to win the high-jump event at the European championships.

Stars Pass Up European Track

By Michael Katz

GREENOBLE, March 12 (NYT).

Two world records were set, two attempts were made at another and a European mark was broken today at the third European indoor track and field championships. But the absence of many of the Continent's top stars made the final day of the two-day meet almost as gray as the weather outside the Palais des Sports.

This is a winter sports town—the 10,000-seat Sports Palace was built for the 1968 Winter Olympics—and down the street youngsters lined up to get into an indoor skating rink.

There were a couple thousand empty seats at the Palais as Rita Schmidt of East Germany raised the world indoor standard for the women's high jump to 6 feet 2 3/4 inches and Tamara Pangelova of the Soviet Union lowered the standard for the seldom-raced women's 1,500-meter run to 4 minutes 14.63 seconds (many times were taken to hundreds of a second instead of the customary tenth).

Miss Schmidt—one of the "Lening Rites" (the other, Rita Gildemester, took the silver medal in the high jump) was the only girl to clear 1.86 meters (6-1 1/4). She raised the bar two centimeters and, on the second try, cleared 6-2. Two centimeters later, she reached record heights on her first attempt, breaking the mark set by Ilona Guseinbaeva of Austria, who was one of the many stars to pass up this meet and work on another time schedule for the Summer Olympics six months away at Munich.

Miss Pangelova ran away from a field that also didn't include the girl whose record she was

breaking, Margaret Beacham of Britain, who set the record of 4:17.2 last year, was here, but decided to try the 800-meter run instead. She didn't even qualify for the final.

The most exciting performance of the day was in the pole vault with Wolfgang Nordwig of East Germany and Hans Lagerqvist of Sweden each taking three attempts at tying the indoor mark of 11 feet 10 1/2 inches set last month at the Amateur Athletic Union championships in New York by Kjell Isaksson of Sweden. Neither came really close and Nordwig won the competition at 17-8 1/3 on fewer misses than Lagerqvist.

Isaksson and Chris Papanicolaou of Greece, the holder of the 18 1/4 outdoor record, also skipped the meet, indicating that Europeans may be able to break the long domination of the pole vault by the United States in the Munich Olympics.

Hartmut Brisenick of East Germany bettered his European indoor record in the shot put with a final toss of 57 feet 8 3/4 inches, five inches better than his old mark but 19 inches short of Al Feurbach's world record.

Most of the other winning times and distances were well off world standards, but there was some indication here of which teams will be the major opponents of the United States at Munich. East Germany, for example, sent out 14 athletes, but won seven of the 23 events. West Germany was the next biggest winner with six gold medals, but three came in meaningless relays. The Soviet Union won five without many of its better athletes, and led the overall medal count with 16.

Josef Plachy of Czechoslovakia, a familiar figure on American tracks, had little opposition in the 800-meter run and won in 1:48.4. Jacques Boreberger of France beat a very lackluster 1,500 field in 4:35.86.

Yesterday, the powerful Russian team got off to a quick start, collecting eight medals.

A world record indoor performance by Victor Saneyev in the triple jump spearheaded the charge that brought two medals in each of four events. Saneyev, 27, won the shot put, 50 meters and high jump. Three of the Soviet medals were for first place.

Saneyev, who also holds the outdoor triple jump record since the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, leaped 16.97 meters (55 feet 8 inches) to erase his mark of 16.95 set in Vienna in 1970.

Saneyev, a 19-year-old

fireman in his home town of Bagotville, Quebec, helped rescue at least six persons and Guy Lapointe aided in the rescue of four as they maneuvered ladders to those caught on the upper floor.

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